The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5915. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FRANCE REPUBLICAN.

Peaceful Revolution in the City of Paris.

Overthrow of the Empire Completed.

Organization of a Provisional Government.

Rochefort Liberated and a Member.

Emblems of the Empire Destroyed.

FLIGHT OF THE EX-EMPRESS.

The Ex-Emperor En Route to Germany.

King William Assigns Him a Residence.

The Prussians Marching on Paris.

THE REPUBLIC.

Paris After the News—A Determined People and a Tranquil Revolution—A Nation in Arms—The New Provisional Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 4.—The midnight proclamation of the Council of Ministers announcing the capture of the Emperor and the capitulation of 40,000 men has just been issued, and has not produced so much discouragement as might have been supposed.

There is great agitation, but much resolution is everywhere expressed. The people of Paris are determined to resist to the last.

R.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 4.—The attitude of the population of Paris continues tranquil, but determined. The Republican Party are behaving patriotically, and are all patiently awaiting the sitting of the Chamber, which takes place at noon.

There is no fear of violent revolutionary movements in Paris. Whatever change may take place will be effected quietly.

The general opinion points to but one result, which I need not specify more distinctly than to say, history will repeat itself. From this you may draw your own conclusions. I cannot go into details in case of my dispatch being stopped.

The cause of France is imperiled, but not lost. Every man is determined to die sooner than yield.

The hopes of France are turned to BAZAINE and to the fortresses which are still intact, as well as to the new levy *en masse*. The country will soon recover from the blow, now that the main obstacle to perfect union has been removed.

The last contingent of men of from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age, including merely bachelors and widowers, will furnish to France 1,600,000 combatants. Though the defeat of MCMAHON has been disastrous, it has given time to Paris to mature its measures for defense. The position of France is now better than when, under the Republic, she had to fight the whole of Europe.

I have received by telegraph during the day, dated 9½ A. M., the authentic text of the letter of NAPOLEON to the King of Prussia. It is as follows: "Having no command in the army, I have resigned my powers into the hands of the Empress-Regent. I deliver up my sword to the King of Prussia."

The Emperor, it is stated, will be confined in a German fortress—probably in Cassel. The abdication of the Empress, in obedience to the national will, appears in the *Journal Officiel* of this morning. She leaves for Belgium today.

R.

[The above dispatches were delayed in transmission by the accident to the telegraph on Sunday.]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 5.—Great disappointment has been expressed on account of the name of M. THIERS not being included among the names of the Provisional Government announced at the *Hôtel de Ville*. The nomination of ROCHEFORT was not generally relished. The Princes of the House of ORLEANS are expected in Paris on Tuesday.

A Republican movement in Spain has been concerted for to-morrow. A rising of the people is also probable in Italy.

In another week the entire Continent will probably be in flames.

R.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The peaceful revolution is in full tide. From an early hour the approaches to the Corps Legislatif have been filled by a vast multitude. The steps of the Palace Bourbon present a vast sea of heads. The Opposition Deputies are received with a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm. M. THIERS has received an immense ovation.

Wherever the National Guards made their appearance there were immense acclamations, and cries of "Vive la Republique!" are everywhere heard. At 12 o'clock the Deputies came out on the steps of the legislative palace, and proclaimed the dethronement of the Emperor and the exclusion (*déchéance*) of the dynasty.

The Chamber is deliberating on the choice of a Provisional Government. There is no doubt that before night the Republic will be proclaimed.

The Twentieth Regiment of the line have just returned from the seat of war. In passing along the Alma Boulevard, the people were wild with enthusiasm, and were loading them with bouquets and cheering them as they marched past.

The following are named as the probable members of the Provisional Government: JULES FAVRE, FERRY, GAMBETTA, KERATRY, PICARD, JULES SIMON and PELLETAN.

R.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A correspondent at Paris says at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon he saw the palace of the Tuileries invaded by a mob, who tore down the throne, destroyed everything marked with the "Imperial bees" and other Napoleonic insignia, and carried away and cast into the Seine all busts, statues, and pictures of the BONAPARTES. HENRI ROCHEFORT was borne in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. In these scenes the soldiers fraternized with the people, and all shouted, "Vive la France! Vive Commerce!" They laughed and wept with joy and embraced one another.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The *Francs-Tireurs*, of Paris, guard all the Ministries and public offices, and evince the utmost desire to be courteous.

It is understood that the Government will convoke the Constituent Assembly.

The Paris journals, without exception, urge the nation to make an unyielding defense, and declare the dismemberment of France impossible. The King of Prussia, they say, proclaimed that he was warring only against NAPOLEON. If it now becomes evident that he is warring against the French people, the struggle must be one of extermination. The fleet must be ordered to treat the seaports of Germany as the Prussian Armies treat the towns of Alsace and Lorraine. The enemy must be made to feel what United Republican France can accomplish. All men here must bear arms.

THE REVOLUTION.

The Tide Turning—Imperial Favorites Threatened—Emblems of the Empire Concealed—The News of the Capture of the Emperor Spreading—No Disorders.

PARIS, Sept. 4—6 P. M.—Some of the shops of the more favored purveyors of the Imperial family are menaced, and will probably be sacked. In all parts of the city people are pointing out and taking down the Imperial arms, fearing an attack of the mob. In the windows of the shops where photographs are displayed, care has been taken to remove those of the Imperial family and all those connected with them. The National Guard is out in force to repress any more serious trouble.

THE PEOPLE LEARNING THE TRUTH.

PARIS, Sept. 4—Midnight.—As the proclamation of the Ministers announcing the capitulation of MCMAHON's army and the capture of the Emperor becomes known, the excitement among the people becomes indescribable. All the evening great crowds have occupied the Place de la Concorde, it being known that a stormy scene had taken place in the Corps Legislatif. The story of the capture of the Emperor was freely circulated, but was not credited.

RUMORS IN THE CITY OF A DICTATORSHIP.

It was reported that a Dictatorship would be announced, and that a secret meeting was being held. The crowd anxiously awaited the news. There was a large Police force on the ground, but there was no violence. At last the crowds separated. At this hour many of the streets are crowded with anxious and excited people, but there is no disorder.

A Majestic Uprising of the People—They March to the Legislative Chamber—Continued Demand for the Cessation of the Empire—Forfeiture of the Imperial Authority Passed by the Corps Legislatif—Wild Enthusiasm—Formation of a Provisional Government.

PARIS, Sept. 4—Noon.—An enormous crowd is now about the Corps Legislatif building, where the Deputies are to meet at 1 o'clock. Military precautions to preserve order have been taken on a large scale, though the people do not seem to be inclined to rioting, though they are much excited and demand the *déchéance*. At this time masses of people from all parts of the city are going toward the legislative buildings, shouting "A la Chambre!" "Déchéance!" Thousands among these are members of the National Guard, who, without arms, join in the shouting, and urge all they meet to go to the Legislatif building. It is hoped the measures taken will secure quiet.

THE PEOPLE MARCH TO THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, Sept. 5—1½ P. M.—This city now presents one of the most imposing popular displays ever witnessed. One hundred thousand armed citizens are marching to the Corps Legislatif, surrounding the building amid the frenzied shouts of the countless masses which are filling every avenue leading to the hall. There are no symptoms of disorder yet—only a unanimous expression of the popular will. Before the residence of Gen. TROCHU, in the Louvre, there is a compact mass of people awaiting the return of the Governor.

THE TUILERIES GUARDED.

Around the Tuileries is a strong military force, guarding against any possible display of popular indignation. Hundreds of thousands of citizens are still pushing toward the Corps Legislatif. The Place de la Concorde is one mass of human beings.

AT THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, Sept. 4—3 P. M.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif, owing to the enormous crowd surrounding the building. It is reported that the vote on *déchéance* has been carried by yeas 185, nays none. The people are wild with excitement, and are rushing through the streets bearing placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed thereon. The shouts of "Vive la Republique" are heard on all sides.

RECEPTION OF THE TROOPS.

The regiments passing into the city are received by the populace with the deafening shouts of "Vive la Ligne," "Vive la Republique." The National Guard reversed their arms as the regular troops passed, as a sign of amity. The troops are singing "Mourir Pour la Patrie." The scene is one of indescribable excitement.

THE NATION TO THE RESCUE.

Rumors of all kinds are in circulation, and it is impossible to ascertain their foundation. But one sentiment seems to be paramount: Resistance to invasion. "All the nation now to the rescue," shout the people, and the troops join enthusiastically. The Garde National say order must be preserved. The people evince but little desire to create trouble. All seem overjoyed at the vote of *déchéance*.

ENTHUSIASM BUT NO VIOLENCE.

Half-past 4 o'clock.—At the departure of the Deputies from the Corps Legislatif, scenes of enthusiasm took place around the building, the National Guards fraternizing with the troops and people. Thousands of Guards rushed into the hall, but were persuaded to retire by M. GAMBETTA, who seems to have great influence over the people. The crowds outside are singing the "Marseillaise" and "Vive Republique." There is intense excitement, and a constant noise of voices that drowns all other sounds.

DESTRUCTION OF EMBLEMS OF THE EMPIRE.

There were no dangerous elements visible until the crowd reached the Rue Castiglione, where they began tearing down the Imperial arms, and tearing from the flags of the National Guard the golden eagles of France, and from the walls and signs the medals bearing the Imperial effigy. The soldiers have also joined in these demonstrations. The National Guard have beat to arms to repress the disorder, if it takes a more serious turn.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

There is so much confusion in the city and such immense crowds about the Corps Legislatif that is impossible at present to get a faithful account of the business transacted by the Deputies. It is now reported, and on good authority, that after the vote of *déchéance* the majority retired. The members of the Gauche and the Centre Gauche remained, constituting a Provisional Government, and naming the following persons: Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Keratry, Picard, Pelletan and Jules Ferry.

The Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif—Adjournment Without Action.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday evening, when the Count DE PALIKAO announced that the army at Sedan, with the Emperor, had surrendered to the Prussians, he added it was impossible to discuss the probable consequences. The Ministers had yet no common plan, and desired to postpone the discussion till Monday.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

JULES FAVRE submitted a resolution declaring the Emperor deprived of all constitutional functions, and proposed that a legislative commission be formed to expel the enemy from French soil, Gen. TROCHU remaining Governor-General of Paris. The proposition met with favor, but without action, the Corps adjourned the session until Sunday noon.

Further Details of Sunday Night in the Capital—Extinction of the Empire Demanded—Feeling Against the Invaders.

PARIS, Sept. 5—5 A. M.—Manifestations were kept up during the entire night, the crowds demanding the *déchéance*, (forfeiture of the Imperial power.) Gen. TROCHU was shouted for, and on appearing he spoke to the crowd, saying he had taken an oath, and, as an honest man, he could not break it. The Chambers must answer them. At midnight, crowds assembled before the Corps Legislatif building, and shouted that the Emperor having fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was now time for the people to rise and chase out the invaders. The Corps, however, adjourned till today, assurances having been given that the day should not pass without some determination worthy of France.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

Later in the evening a large crowd assembled on the Boulevard Bonnenouvelle, parading and shouting "Déchéance" and "Vive la France." They were charged by the Police, who used firearms. It is reported that some of the citizens were mortally wounded. At this early hour in the morning great crowds are in the streets, and the journals are sought with extreme avidity. The popular agitation is very great, and the feeling against the invaders is singularly unanimous.

The Provisional Government Deliberating—Rochefort in the Council—Excitement Unabated.

PARIS, Sept. 5—5 P. M.—The members of the Provisional Government, who were cited to appear and deliberate, are now assembled at the Hotel Ville.

HENRY ROCHEFORT, who has been liberated, is assisting at this meeting. M. KERATRY has been appointed Prefect of Police vice M. PIETRI, and ETIENNE ARAGO, Mayor of Paris.

SOLDIERS FOR THE REPUBLIC.

The people outside the building are in a state of extraordinary excitement. From time to time M. GAMBETTA addresses them, exhorting order. It is remarked that the soldiers of all the regiments mix among the people unarmed, and are shouting "Vive Republique." From the entrances and windows of all the barracks the soldiers salute the people.

THE TUILERIES—DEPARTURE OF THE EMPRESS.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the flag was lowered from the Tuileries. It is said that the Empress has gone. The people are rushing through the Tuileries.

M. THIERS OUT OF FAVOR.

Placards have been posted in various places, containing the words, "Death to Thiers."

DISARMING POLICE.

Early this afternoon the crowd met a squad of Police. They shouted "Vive Republique." Those of the Police who did not respond were immediately disarmed by the people, and their swords broken. They were then allowed to go, unarmed and unharmed. The Boulevards at this hour are almost impassable, on account of the crowds of people. The National Garde has succeeded in preserving order so far.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE IN DANGER.

PARIS, Sept. 5—6:12 P. M.—The mobs continue to tear down signs containing the Imperial arms and medals. In some cases the people have climbed up the highest stories to tear from the theatres the word "imperial." Extreme care is evinced to respect the arms of other nations. In one of the streets a large crowd, upon the point of tearing down a representation of the American eagle, ascertained their mistake, and shouted loudly, "Vive Republique Americaine."

The Police are no longer to be seen in the streets.

The Provisional Government in Active Operation—Official Proclamation of the Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Provisional Government has taken possession of office without the slightest disorder. All the Ministers are acting with energy. Orders for the immediate formation of colossal armies have been issued. Over 200,000 men are ready to take the field. The Government Superintendent of Telegraphs has announced to all the Departments the events in Paris.

THE SENATE AND CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

The Senate is suppressed and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. An important fraction of the Chambers have met at President SCHNEIDER's residence, and seem disposed to act independently of the Provisional Government, to whom, however, they have sent delegations.

THE TROOPS.

Officers and soldiers fraternize with the people and place themselves under the orders of the Government, which is in permanent session at the Hotel de Ville, under the Presidency of Gen. TROCHU.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following proclamation has been issued by the new Government:

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

Ministère de l'Intérieur:

The *déchéance* has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. The Republic has been proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. A Government of national defense, composed of eleven members and all the Deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclamation. Their names are ARAGO, Emanuel Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier-Pagès, Glais Bizoin, Eugene Pelletan, M. Picard, Rochefort and Jules Simon.

Gen. TROCHU will, at the same time, continue in the exercise of the powers of Governor of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War in place of Gen. PALIKAO.

Please placard immediately, and, if necessary, have proclaimed by the public crier this declaration:

"For the Government of the National Defense." The Minister of the Interior,

LEON GAMBETTA.

PARIS, the 4th day of September, 1870, at 6 o'clock P. M.

TROCHU MINISTER OF WAR.

The following circular dispatch has been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of Departments:

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1870.

Gen. TROCHU, Governor of Paris, has been appointed member of the Government of National Defense, installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes the portfolio of war, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the Presidency.

[Signed] LEON GAMBETTA.

THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The officers of the Provisional Government at Paris are distributed as follows:

Minister of the Interior—LEON GAMBETTA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—JULES FAVRE.
Minister of Finance—PIERRE MAGNE.
Minister of Public Instruction—JULES SIMON.
Minister of Justice—EMANUEL CREMIEUX.
Minister of War—GEN. TROCHU.
President of the Council—M. GREVY.
Secretary-General of the Provisional Government—ANDRE LAVERTUJON.

Seals have been placed on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

The "Journal of the French Republic"—Decree of the New Ministry—Amnesty for Political Offenses—Lyons and Bordeaux Proclaim the Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The new *Journal of the French Republic* has the following:

FRENCHMEN: The people, disavowing the Chamber, which hesitated to save the country in danger, demand a Republic. It places its representatives not in power, but in peril. A Republic vanquished invasion in '92. A Republic is proclaimed. Revolution is accomplished in the name of right and public safety. Citizens, watch over the city confided to you. To morrow you will be avengers with the army of the country.

DECREE OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The decree of the new Ministry abolishes the Corps Legislatif and Senate, and the Presidency of the Council of State. The manufacture of arms is declared free, and complete amnesty is proclaimed for all political crimes and offenses. Perfect order prevails.

LYONS, BORDEAUX AND OTHER CITIES.

The Republic has been proclaimed at Lyons, Bordeaux and other large towns. According to the proclamation of M. KERATRY, the revolution has the same object as that of 1792—the expulsion of foreigners.

Private View of the Situation in Paris Before the Revolution.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—A letter found on a prisoner of high rank in the French Army contains interesting news of the situation, dated at Paris, Aug. [illegible]. The letter says: "You can form no idea of the pleasure of getting letters from Berlin. The news in Paris is all official, exaggerated or false, and is boiled constantly by fresh advices. Paris is quiet with a certainty that the Empire is done. The attitude of the Chambers and of the 'Right' are unsatisfactory. Some still think of saving the dynasty and their fortunes. Others crave power, and there is no visible patriotism. The last drippings of military force from the Continent come in slowly. The Garde Mobile is undisciplined trash. TROCHU, because of his many proclamations (nicknamed '[illegible]'—the Parisians will laugh in pity and mockery—cannot save France. The most abject Imperialists clamor for abdication as the only safety for the dynasty. The people are for a republic, but hold the Republican leaders as untrustworthy and mediocre. Personal rule being over, the country is now uppermost. Paris thinks only of flight, and the saving of valuables in London. Our friends have gone in the 'Mobile,' to throw away their lives. Our last hope is in the army."

THE EX-EMPEROR.

His Prussian Guard—En Route to Germany—Progress Through Belgium—Interview with King William—His Residence Assigned by the King of Prussia—He will Return to Paris "to Exact a Reckoning."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—A Prussian officer saw the Emperor on Saturday at a cottage near the Prussian head-quarters, with two Prussian cuirassiers guarding him. The Prince Imperial is reported to have been seriously ill at Avesnes on Friday morning.

THE SURRENDER OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor rode from his place of detention to call on the King as a visitor rather than as a prisoner. His barouche was piloted by two Uhlans, and surrounded by several Generals, the Imperial *piqueurs*, in green and gold, being the only body-guard. The Emperor smoked a cigarette as he rode.

THE GERMAN SOLDIERS AND BISMARCK.

When the object of the visit and the French flag became noised about as the surrender of the Emperor, the enthusiasm was more than French; bearded fellows, discarding their weapons, threw their arms about the nearest necks and set up the "Marseillaise" and "Partant pour la syrie," which for some time rang through the camps until the King silenced it. The soldiers shouted around BISMARCK, who, when silence was regained, said: "Gentlemen, I am nothing in this war. Thank the King; thank MOLTKE." After further uproar he resumed: "Well, if I am responsible for anything it is the powerful aid given us by the Southern States. To them we owe this latest victory."

CLOSE OF THE BATTLE.

The population of Sedan waved on the ramparts the Prussian flag when the firing had ceased.

IN BELGIUM.

BOUILLON, Belgium, Sunday, Sept. 4.—The Emperor, with a suite of one hundred persons on horseback and in carriages, marked with the Imperial cipher, arrived here at noon, escorted by an armed force of Prussians. He is going to Germany, via Liege. Consent to his passage through German territory had previously been gained from the Belgian Government. The Emperor is reported seriously ill.

HIS COMPANIONS IN EXILE.

VERVIERS, Belgium, Sept. 5.—The Emperor arrived here at 5 o'clock Sunday evening. He alighted at the railway station and proceeded to the hotel, where he slept for the night. He leaves to-night for Cassel. The Emperor is accompanied by Count CHOISEUL, the Prince of MOSKOWA and others.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The French Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to rejoin his father near Cassel. The Empress EUGENIE is hourly expected to arrive here, en route for the same destination.

A THREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—It is said that a friend condoling with the Emperor, on Saturday, expressed the hope that his popularity in Paris was not gone. The Emperor replied: "It matters not. I shall return there to exact a reckoning, not to give one."

INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The following dispatches have been received here from the King by the Queen:

VARENNES, 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

What a thrilling moment, that of my meeting with NAPOLEON. He was dejected, but dignified. I assigned as his place of immediate stay Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel. Our meeting took place at a small country house opposite the western glacis of Sedan. When summoned to it, I was in the saddle inspecting the positions before the place. You must imagine my reception among the troops. It was indescribable. Their exultation was overwhelming. At dusk I ended a five hours' ride, and at 1 o'clock in the morning returned hither. May God aid us further!

WILHELM.

THE WAR.

The Prussians Advancing on Paris—Sedan Burned on Thursday—The Water Supply of Metz—Strasbourg Partially Inundated—McMahon.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Prussians were reported at St. Quentin last night, advancing on Paris. Montmédy still holds out. The City of Sedan was burned in Thursday's fight.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER AT METZ.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Germans have discovered the hidden aqueduct on which Metz depended for water. They also captured BAZAINE's dispatch bag, the contents of which show that the French are in a desperate condition. An early capitulation is looked for, and the Germans are making noble preparations for the treatment of the French wounded, with whom the city must be filled. The prisoners taken by the French have been released and sent out of the fortress, on account of the scarcity of food.

VERDUN—STRASBOURG INUNDATED.

Verdun still holds out against the Prussians. The bombardment of Strasbourg continues vigorously. Much damage has been inflicted. The splendid cathedral has been partly burned, and the wonderful astronomical clock and chime of bells in the tower badly injured. There is a freshet in the Rhine. The water is very high, and many dwellings in the neighborhood of Strasbourg have been washed away.

RUMORED DEATH OF M'MAHON.

PARIS, Sept. 4—Noon.—It is reported that Marshal MCMAHON is dead.

THE BATTLE AT SEDAN.

A French Officer's Account of It—450,000 Prussians and 900 Cannon Engaged—The Emperor's Position and Surrender.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—An officer who attempted to reach the army of Marshal MCMAHON, furnishes the following details to the journals of the surrender of the Emperor:

In the second attack of our armies we understand that all the positions of Marshal MCMAHON were turned. Bazeilles, Donzy, Balan, Villiers, Cernay, Givonne, La Chapelle, Fleigneux, Saint Mauge, and Vrignes, to the woods of Donchery, formed an ellipse of fire around Sedan, kept up by 450,000 soldiers and 900 cannon.

THE EMPEROR ON THE FIELD.

At Sedan, with 450,000 men before him, and seriously wounded in the shoulder and groin, with bombs bursting around him, the Marshal turned over his command to Gen. WIMPFFEN. As regards the Emperor, MCMAHON's corps covered him on the field of battle, and the walls of Sedan protected him for one hour longer. Floing was the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal and a host of German Princes and strangers. These two points (Sedan and Floing) are at a distance of three kilometres, one from the other.

We went through Serigny without hindrance, but not without difficulty. At Fleigneux and St. Mauge, 500 metres distant from Floing, the music of the Prussian bands mingled with the hurrahs of the officers. The Prussian soldiers dishonor the "Marseillaise." Our song of battle becomes, as provoking sarcasm, their hymn of victory. Two shells shoot across the sky in the direction of Sedan. The town will, probably, be bombarded. A thick cloud of smoke, followed by flames, rises above the town, where there are only wounded women and exhausted troops.

THE SURRENDER.

The Emperor hoisted the white flag of truce an hour before sending his sword to King WILLIAM. As a souvenir of Jena, his implacable adversary made him send him his sword as NAPOLEON the First sent his in other days to the King of Prussia, wishing to have the man himself in the grasp of his double files of soldiers. King WILLIAM desired, in his turn, to have the Emperor NAPOLEON in his possession before ordering that Sedan should be destroyed. "One does not discuss with a sword," answered the King to those that brought him the sword of BONAPARTE. "It should be broken. That is already done with the man." I would have NAPOLEON come here at the invitation of King WILLIAM. He was escorted by the white cuirassiers. BISMARCK and VON ROON were present.

PRISONERS AND FUGITIVES.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—The *Indépendance Belge* says when Sedan surrendered it contained 70,000 soldiers. Last night 15,000 more surrendered to the Prussians, and 30,000 took refuge in Belgium. From these figures it infers that MCMAHON's army did not greatly exceed 115,000 men. Gen. FELIX DOUAY and staff have arrived here. It is reported that the ORLEANS Princes have gone to Paris.

DE FAILLY KILLED IN BATTLE.

The following incidents are from Belgian files: Gen. FAILLY was killed, not by his own soldiers, but by the Prussians. When his body was found the right arm was gone, and there was also a frightful wound from a grenade in the thigh.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The *Patrie* reports the death of Marshal MCMAHON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Feeling of the Berlin Press—Reported Peace Negotiations—Irish Sympathizers with France—Excitement in Madrid—Germany Declines Mediation.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The general thanksgiving continues at Berlin. The churches were crowded yesterday. The Prussian journals continue their assaults on the English for their violations of neutrality, and their intrusive efforts at intervention. The tone of the Berlin Press is still disdainful of the interposition of neutral Powers.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—It is reported that active negotiations are going on between the neutral Powers for an adjustment between Prussia and the new French Government.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Formidable riots occurred at Enniskillen, Ireland, on the news of the French Emperor's discomfiture. Protestants were assaulted and several militiamen badly hurt.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—There is great excitement here over the news from Paris, but perfect order prevails pending the arrival of the details.

GERMAN OPPOSITION TO MEDIATION.

STUTTGART, Sept. 5.—At a crowded meeting held here today, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Germany refuses the mediation or intervention of of the Powers.

Other resolutions were passed demanding the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine as a portion of Germany, as the only guarantee against French greed, and as a national compensation for the expenses of the war. That the Germans must now be one nation, in one State, with one army and one Parliament, and that these are the only securities of the permanent peace of Germany and Europe.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, SEPT. 6—4:30 A. M.

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN.

Detailed Account of the Surrender of Napoleon.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes the following:

CHEVENGE, NEAR SEDAN, Sept. 2—4 A. M.—About 5 o'clock last night, there was a sudden suspension of the cannonade along the whole line. Many and divers were the speculations as to what could be the cause of the sudden lull, you may judge of our surprise when five minutes afterward we saw a French officer escorted by two uhlans, coming at a hard trot up the steep bridle-path from Sedan to our post, one of the uhlans carrying a white duster on a faggot-stick, as a flag of truce.

The messenger turned out to be a French Colonel come to ask for terms of surrender.

After a very short consultation between the King and Gen. VON MOLTKE, the messenger was told that in a matter so important as the surrender of at least 80,000 men and an important fortress, it was necessary to send an officer of high rank. "You are, therefore, to return to Sedan, and to tell the Governor of the town to report himself immediately to the King of Prussia. If he does not arrive in an hour, our guns will open again. You may tell the commandant that it is useless his trying to obtain other terms than unconditional surrender." The *palementaire* rode back with his message, and when he was fairly off ear-shot many were the speculations concerning his mission.

At 6½ there was a sudden cry among the members of the King's staff of "Der Kaiser ist da!" and then there was a loud hurrah. Soon we began to look anxiously for the arrival of the second flag of truce, and in ten minutes more, Gen. REILLY rode up with a paper for the King of Prussia. As soon as the French General was in sight the slender escort of cuirassiers and dragoons we had with us was drawn up in line two deep behind the King. In front of the escort was the staff, and ten yards in front of them again stood His Majesty, to receive Gen. REILLY, who, we soon learnt, was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to King WILLIAM. The Emperor of the French wrote: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty:" [Ne pouvant pas mourira la tête de mon armée, je viens mettre mon epée au pieds de votre majesté.]

On receipt of this most astonishing letter, there was a brief consultation between the King, the Crown Prince, (who had come from his hill, on the arrival of the flag of truce,) BISMARCK, MOLTKE, and VON ROON.

After a few minutes' conversation the King sat down on a rush-bottomed chair and wrote a note on another chair, held on a table by two aides-de-camp, to the Emperor, begging him to come next morning to the King of Prussia's head-quarters, at Vendres.

While this note was waiting Count BISMARCK came up to Generals SHERIDAN and FORSYTH and myself, and heartily shook our hands.

"Let me congratulate you most sincerely, Count," said Gen. SHERIDAN. "I can only compare the surrender of NAPOLEON to that of Gen. LEE at Appomatox Court House."

When it was my turn to grasp the Chancellor's hand I could not help saying, after I had warmly congratulated him: "You must feel proud, Count VON BISMARCK, of having so largely contributed to the winning of today's victory!" "Oh, no, my dear Sir," was the modest answer, "I am no strategist, and have nothing to do with the winning of battles. What I am proud of is that the Bavarians, the Saxons, and the Wurtembergers have not only been on our rear, but have had so large a share, the largest share in the glory of the day; that they are with us, and not against us; that is my doing. I do not think the French will say now that the South Germans will not fight for our common fatherland. I ask his Excellency whether LOUIS was taken with his papa, and was told that no one knew. And I think no one cared much where that small youth was. When the King had written his letter, he himself handed it to Gen. REILLY, who stood bareheaded to receive it—the Italian and Crimean medals on his breast glittering in last rays of the setting sun.

At 7½, the General left for the beleagured town, escorted by the Uhlans, and the duster, which had served as a flag of truce, was offered to me as a relic of the memorable day, but seeing that the said duster had a very strong family resemblance to most other dusters, I declined the proffered relic. Then there was a general demand for something to drink, and Count BISMARCK's aid-de-camp produced two bottles of Belgian beer, one of which His Excellency shared with Gens. SHERIDAN, FORSYTHE and myself, saying that he drank to the nearer union of the three great Teuton peoples.

LAST OF THE LEGSLATURE.

Closing Scenes in the Chamber and Senate—Palikao Called to Order—Project of M. Thiers—Great Agitation—The People Demand a Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The Legislative Body met at 1½ yesterday afternoon. The members of the "Left" were much excited. Keratry insisted that the Chamber should not be guarded by troops. Deputy LANE alleged that PALIKAO had exceeded his powers in giving orders at variance with those of TROCHU. PALIKAO endeavored to explain, but was called to order on account of some sharp expressions he used. He proposed a project of law. JULES FAVRE asked him to state to the Chamber what would be the new situation caused by the project of the Government. The Chambers admits the urgency of this proposal, but insists on a double ground on its own right to frame such a project. Its own project had been set aside, and in the second place it confers much wider powers than that of the Government. THIERS said all his personal preferences were in favor of the project of JULES FAVRE, but that, as he set aside his own impressions for the public good, he submitted to many members, comprising all parties, the following project: That,

Whereas, seeing the present absence of the requisite authority, a commission, to consist of five members, named by the Legislative Corps, be charged with the government and with defense of the nation; a constituent assembly to be convened as soon as circumstances will permit.

M. THIERS made brief remarks in reference to those opposed to this project. They hold every variety of opinion. SCHNEIDER thinks it necessary to consult the Chamber as to the needs for these propositions.

GAMBETTA demands that the Chamber shall at once pronounce as to the necessity of this project of law. At 4½ o'clock the body adjourned.

CONDUCT OF THE POPULACE.

The tribunes surrounding the Chamber were thronged with people, who called loudly for the declaration of the downfall of the Empire and a proclamation of a republic. Most of the Deputies left the Chamber. GAMBETTA and others appealed to the people to respect the liberty of the deliberations of the Chamber, and to listen in silence. These appeals were useless.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

There was a scene of indescribable agitation, and in the midst of it enthusiastic cries of "Vive la Republique!" The people, the National Guard, and the soldiers fraternizing with each other. GAMBETTA and other members of the "Left" proclaimed the overthrow of the Empire. Then a deputation of these members, followed by crowds of people went to the Hotel de Ville to proclaim the Provisional Government. The deputation consisted of Trochu, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Pelletan, Jules Favre, Ferry, Keratry, Cremieux, Picard and Grevy.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 12¾. M. ROUHER presiding. Most of the Senators were in their places. The Archbishop of Paris was in his chair. The Count NIEWERKE read the *proces verbal*. A Senator asked permission to speak, and said: "If the Emperor had been victorious I would have applauded him, and so would every one else. Today he has succumbed nobly, and I continue to cry '*Vive l'Empereur!*'" ROUHER repeated the cry and it was taken up by a number of Senators. ROUHER said that in face of events so grave, he wished immediately to convene the Senate, and he proposed that it remain permanently in session.

He had, he said, no need to tell them what those events were, as they already knew them. It remained for the Senate to await the result of the deliberations of the Legislative Corps, but let us deliberate also. I am convinced that if the proposition made tonight to the Legislative Corps is laid before the Senate, it will be unanimously rejected. The Legislative body, said he, is now deliberating and await their communication, and I propose to the Senate to suspend proceedings until the communication is received. The proceedings were accordingly suspended.

PARIS.

The Situation at Paris Yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 5—Afternoon.—Great crowds are gathered in the streets. As yet there has been no disorder. The people are occupied in tearing down the Imperial cipher and insignia from all places. The large bronze eagles have been taken down from the new Opera-house. In the faubourgs the workmen are all idle. Fears are entertained of violent demonstrations to-night. The National Guard is to be out in force. It is known here that the Prussians are advancing by forced marches on Paris. Rentes are quoted this afternoon at 53f. 95c.

METZ.

Reported Surrender of Metz—Prussians and the Truce.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 5, 7 P. M.—It is reported that Metz has capitulated, and that 120,000 French troops have there surrendered to the Prussians.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Prussians, having refused to have their flags of truce shot at, sent as a messenger to summon Metz to surrender a French General who was a prisoner of war.

NEW MINISTERS.

Isaac Cremieux.

ISAAC ADOLPH CREMIEUX, Minister of Justice, was born of Israelitish parents, at Nismes, in 1796. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practiced in his native village. His well-known liberalism did not prevent his defending one of the Ministers of CHARLES X., M. GUERNON RANVILLE; but after a long exordium he fainted, and his client was condemned. He was counsel, also, at different times, for the *National*, *Constitutionnel* and *Gazette de France*. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and always voted with the reform party. He advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When Count DUCHATEL made his memorable declaration that no reform could be granted—that the Government had resolved to put down the reform banquets—M. CREMIEUX said: "There is blood in this." Encountering LOUIS PHILIPPE and his Queen in the Place de la Concorde on the day of their flight, M. CREMIEUX recommended them to depart immediately "no hope for them being left," and proceeded to the Chamber where he advocated the formation of a provisional government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is one of the authors of the *Code des Codes*. After the *coup d'etat*, he was arrested and taken to Mazas, and retired from political life until 1869, when he was elected a Deputy from the Third Circonscription of Paris. An able lawyer, and an effective orator he is well known for his proverbial ugliness of features.

Pierre Magne.

PIERRE MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, was born in Perigueux, in 1806, and became an advocate in 1831, and was introduced to public life in Paris, by Marshal BUGEUAD. In the constituent and Legislative Assemblies, of which he was a member, M. MAGNE did not occupy a leading place as a debater, but his practical speeches were always listened to with attention. In 1849, he was made Under Secretary of State for Finances, and became Minister of Public Works in 1851. This last position he held until 1854. He was enabled to conclude many important conventions with the great railway companies, and during his career of office he personally inspected not only all the principal lines of France, but also those of other countries, to enable him to avail himself of improvements. He was Finance Minister from 1854 to 1860, when he became Minister without a portfolio, retired in March, 1863, and was named a member of the Privy Council April 1. He was made Senator, 1852, Commander of the Legion of Honor, 1851, and Grand Cross, 1854. In 1867 he was recalled to the Ministry of Finance and charged with the raising of a new loan, in which he was exceedingly successful. He left the Cabinet when M. OLLIVIER formed his Ministry in 1870.

Jules Simon.

JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction, was born at Lorient, in 1814. In early life he was engaged in teaching, meeting with extraordinary success, and being decorated in 1845. His political life began in 1848, when he was elected a Deputy from the Cotes-du-Nord, and he at once attached himself to the moderate Republican Party. In 1849, he was elected member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was elected a Deputy, as an Opposition candidate. He was distinguished as an orator, as an advocate of the liberty of the Press, right of public instruction, &c. In 1869 he was elected Deputy from two different districts—the Gironde and the Seine—and chosen to represent the Gironde. He has always been more or less identified with the cause of education, and appears constantly as its most able and eloquent champion. In 1868 he was elected President of the Society of Men of Letters, but resigned four months later. He is the author of several works.

François Paul Jules Grevy.

M. GREVY, President of the Council, was born at Montsour, Vandry, Department of Jury, Aug. 15, 1813. Educated at the College of Poligny, he came to Paris to study law, took part in the revolutionary days of July, 1830, and was among the combatants who took possession of the Babylon barracks. Admitted to the status of advocate, he soon assumed at the Bar of Paris an important rank among the defenders of the radical party, and notably, pleaded in the prosecution of May 12, 1839, for two companions of BARBES. Appointed, in 1848, Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, he showed in the exercise of these difficult functions great moderation and prudence. He was afterward elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, being placed first among the eight representatives of the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. GREVY often ascended the tribune, and distinguished himself among the most effective orators of the democratic party. While preserving a position of independence sufficiently removed from the Socialists, though pretty close to the Mountain, he usually voted with the extreme Left. After the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON as President of December 10, M. GREVY resisted the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON and pronounced against the expedition to Rome. Re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he remained faithful to the democratic cause, and without making common cause with the Mountain, he was one of the principal opponents of the royalist coalition. In 1868 M. GREVY reëntered, after a retirement of seventeen years, the political arena. In a partial election of the Second District of the Jura he polled 22,422 out of 32,718 votes. This was the first occasion since 1852 that the administration has been so completely beaten in the country. In the general election of the following year he was returned without official opposition.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL IN BOSTON OF THE SIBERIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Siberia*, from Liverpool Aug. 23 and Queenstown Aug. 24, reached Boston Sunday. The mails received here yesterday are later by two days than those at hand by the *Java*.

Aug. 18 being the birthday of the Emperor of Austria, the whole garrison not employed on duty attended Divine service in Vienna, and was passed in review by Archduke ALBRECHT, the Inspector-General of the Army.

A memorial was in course of signature at Londonderry by magistrates, bankers, clergymen and the general inhabitants, irrespective of creed or party, addressed to his Excellency Earl SPENCER, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, setting forth the deplorable effects of party processions on that City, and praying that processions of both Roman Catholics and Protestants may be suppressed by law.

A correspondent of the *Times* sends an account of a waterspout seen off Calais on the evening of Aug. 20. From the edge of a thick black thunder-cloud two funnel-shaped projections were seen to depend, until they gradually reached the surface of the sea, on which they created a great disturbance, masses of foam rising up to a considerable height around the foot of each waterspout. It was calculated that the long streamers hanging down from the cloud to the sea were nearly a mile in length. The wind caused them to wave about gently and alter their form slightly from time to time. One of the waterspouts lasted about ten minutes, and the other about a quarter of an hour. During this time they moved rapidly along the sea.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* explains the origin of the late outbreak at Tientsin, in which the French Consul and Sisters of Mercy were murdered. Kidnapping, on a greater or less scale is, he says, always going on in China. Girls are carried off and sold for immoral purposes, boys are sold to companies of play-actors. The thieves seem to have been unusually active of late in several parts of China; the people have got excited in consequence, and their excitement has been directed against foreign missionaries, who, they declare, buy the children in order to make medicine and philters of their eyes, breasts, and other parts of their body. Three kidnappers were recently caught, and declared themselves to be agents of the French missionaries, showing the cross at their breasts and repeating the forms of Roman Catholic prayer in support of their statement. Neither is it improbable that there was some truth in their statement. The Romish missionaries habitually collect large numbers of children, whom they bring up as Christians, at seminaries which they have erected in various parts of the country. Of course no one dreamt that they would encourage the kidnapping of these children; but it is not at all unlikely that they have employed Chinese to collect destitute children, and that their agents have combined the trade of kidnapper with the more worthy duty.

THE FRENCH NATION.

M. Louis Blanc on the Duty of France.

M. LOUIS BLANC has written a letter to a friend in which he discusses the duties of Frenchmen at this crisis of their country's history. Remarking that France is now expiating in a terrible manner her fatal error in placing her destinies at the disposal of one man, he asks, how can the mistake be repaired? Between the Empire and the nation, the nation must make its choice. For himself M. BLANC would wish to be at Paris, but he considers that the presence of any one whose coming would bear a revolutionary signification would have the aspect of division, and therefore for the present he judges it expedient to stay where he is. His advice to his countrymen is this: When the time shall have come, France, resuming possession of herself, must say to Germany and the world: "The present war has been the war of two men, not of two peoples. It is repudiated by France, now become her own mistress, and resolved to set above her *amour propre* her great principle, which is the fraternity of peoples—that is to say, peace; peace on condition that it be honorable to all and honored by all." The world would understand this language. Germany would understand it. And if Prussia, deceived or misled by her Government, refused to understand it, the active sympathies of Europe would then be on the side of France, fighting no longer in the interest of a man or of a family, but in the interest of right, of justice, of humanity. But at this moment the enemy occupies our soil. As long as this shall be so France has but one thing to do; the firmness of her attitude, the energy of her resolutions, the serenity of her courage, must be proportioned to the greatness of her dangers.

NEUTRAL POWERS.

The Future Peace of Europe—Importance of Antwerp and of the Scheldt.

Capt. SHERARD OSBORN, in a letter to the *Times*, combats the opinion that the Scheldt is the key of the North Sea, and that Antwerp, in the possession of France or Germany, would be to England a greater danger than Cherbourg or the Elbe. Some years since, Capt. OSBORN says he visited the Scheldt and the mouths of the Rhine, to study the question upon the spot, and he then came to the conclusion that the commonly received opinion was based upon fallacies. The Scheldt, he says, no more commands the North Sea than the Thames does; they lie east and west of each other, some eighty miles apart, and a fleet in the North Sea, in a Winter's gale, or after an action, would be no better off, in these days of steam, running for Flushing, than it would be running for the Nore, and be quite as soon at sea again—Chatham being a far more convenient place for repairs, refitting, &c., than Antwerp. Furthermore, Capt. OSBORN can hardly believe English people to be in earnest when expressing alarm at any Continental Power holding a good harbor on the opposite side of the Straits of Dover: for it is, or was only a month or two ago, our most anxious desire to spend millions in constructing one for the French, big enough to hold a *Great Eastern* or two, immediately facing Dover. "Surely," he adds, "there is an inconsistency in grudging France the Scheldt if she can honestly arrange matters with the 'braves Belges' and at the same time always lamenting she has not a good harbor for the transit trade of two great nations? On these grounds I see no reason for our being fidgetty about the Scheldt, and I class the tradition of its being the key of the North Sea, or 'a pistol to the breast of England' and such like nonsense with the other strategical bogies of the past—Constantinople being the Key of the East, the Keys of the Mediterranean, Keys of the Holy Places, and certain other Keys to be found at Rome. But if I thus laugh at the notion of any port on the other side of a stormy ditch of salt water eighty miles wide being a source of anxiety or menace to this country, I do not the less disguise myself from the necessity for our turning our attention to the condition of our eastern seaboard, while leaving our neighbors to look after their own affairs. If we were in a better state of home defense I cannot help thinking we should be less hysterical when we hear of continental wars, or extensions of our neighbors' boundaries, and there is no part of Great Britain so open to attack or insult, yet so little prepared for it, as the seaboard which faces the North Sea and the European Continent. To defend this coast I hold we should have a good home squadron of iron-clad monitors, fit to handle in shoal water, with speed to move suddenly to any point threatened, and the next most essential point is the construction of good harbors of refuge."

The Diplomatic Situation.

A correspondent at Brussels thus sketches the diplomatic situation at the present moment: Italy and Austria on the outbreak of the war came to an understanding to maintain an "attentive neutrality," but with it is believed a secret intention of siding with, or at least morally aiding, France. But the disasters which befell France rendered it necessary for them to reconsider their position. While they were engaged in the reconsideration, England made a proposition to the neutral Powers to the effect that they should all agree to continue to maintain neutrality, and that they should engage not to change their attitude without previously communicating with all the neutrals, and listening to the observations they might see fit to make. Russia accepted and recommended the English project. Italy replied that, though not unwilling to adhere to the proposition, she could not do so without consulting Austria. Austria answered that she could not do otherwise than leave Italy full liberty of action. Italy at once ranged herself on the side of England. Her zeal (*empressement*) to do so has deeply wounded (*froissé*) France. After Italy had thus slipped away from France, Austria manifested a wish to know what view the French Government took of her position, regard being had to the negotiations (*pourparlers*) they had had together. The French Government answered that it could not think of calling on Austria, under existing circumstances, to aid France, even if she were disposed to do so, and that therefore France would take no offense if she, like Italy, should adhere to the English scheme. The said Government added that by so doing Austria might have the means of befriending France in the negotiations for peace which will shortly have to be undertaken.

AT THE FRONT.

After the Battle—A Surgeon's Experience.

The latest letters from the bivouac of the German Army at Spicheren are filled with sombre-tinted pictures of the battle-field and its surroundings. A surgeon writes: "I paid another visit to the hamlet to visit the asylums of the wounded. Some members of the French Sanitary Corps were brought in under an escort. These gentlemen now busied themselves about the wrecks of their regiments, after leaving us the labor of performing surgical operations. They now made the cool request, on the ground of the Geneva Convention, that they might remove the lightly wounded to their army. This after they had been two days in our midst, and seen all the dispositions of our troops! A lively dispute arose between us and our French colleagues: an appeal to the decision of the General in command won't help them much. In the interval they must remain *internirt*. Already the German-French war of 1870 shows the need of a revision of the Geneva Convention. Before the head-quarters of the division lie great heaps of regimentals and Chassepots, and officers and soldiers are busy seeking out souvenirs to send home, such as red French caps, braided coats, guns and Chassepot ammunition. The Chassepots are fired off before being piled away; and from end to end of the camp there is a ceaseless report of salvos and single shots. Some of our careless fellows wound themselves. The numerous captured tents are reserved for the march, and the men are set to carry them on their heads to the rear. Some are at work cutting up the red breeches of the French into strips, and cobbling them into red crosses for the hospital flags. I saw just now such an international flag made of red breeches hanging out from the steeple of the church, which is filled with wounded. Just now four groups passed me at the cross-way of the hamlet roads, bound on different errands: the first, coming from the woods of the Spicherberg, consists of peasants of the district; they carry shovels on their shoulders, and are impressed grave-diggers, who, after they are wearied out, are relieved by others. They relate that great heaps of corpses of the French yet lie in the woods poisoning the air; also, that wounded men are still being carried by them. The number of dead is so great that seventy bodies are laid in each grave. Fresh columns of these grave-diggers pass by me, reminding me of the brigades of snow-shovelers who clear the roads in Winter. This systematic disposal of the dead bodies is an important regulation of the war sanitary police. The second apparition which is noticeable is the troop, organized and uniformed, of the volunteer wounded attendants from Frankfort and its suburb Offenbach. These fine fellows step out smartly and full of tact in all directions, and give one the impression that they are a hearty practical corps, up to and ready for their task. What they have brought with them for the convenience of the wounded is all comfortable in the highest degree, and even elegant, while their personal costume is quite homely and modest. The third group is a simple military escort of the dead. It moves slowly from the hamlet toward our camp, the drums beating low, mournful notes signal its track, and while in the remoter corners of the camp smothered murmurs reach the ear, along the path a solemn silence settles down upon the soldiers as the corpses of their French comrades are carried to their bed. The fourth group consists of a column of prisoners escorted from the woods by a patrol of hussars. They halt, apparently startled, as their route crosses that of the funeral procession. We ask the prisoners, some of whom are lightly wounded, what impression the quick victorious advance of the Prussians had made upon their army. The unanimous reply was '*Vous tirez comme des diables, vous courez comme des lièvres!*' We have now to make an evening farewell visit to the wounded. In the school-rooms, which this morning were overflowing, all have had their wounds fresh bound. Through the opened windows a fresh breeze blows in. The dead are removed, and all seem in a refreshing sleep. It is otherwise in the church. French soldiers, operated on and transportable, bedded on stretchers, form an avenue right and left up the graveyard to the church porch. In the dusty vestibule we step across some severely wounded, who continually creep from out of the corners, and with a part of their chaff-bedding block the way. On the Gospel side of the church choir, the altar of which is removed, and the floor of which is decked with straw, lie the sorely wounded victims of FROSSARD's army strewed around, part naked, part half naked, part clothed; but ever as yesterday, some silent, with closed eyes and tight compressed lips, the others pitifully wailing. The beautifully painted pictures of the Passion of Christ and the stations of his Cross which adorned the circuit of the church's walls, rising above the heads of the wounded soldiers propped and leaning against the walls and confessional seats, appeared in solemn harmony with the pangs of the mangled sufferers, and in the gloom of the evening twilight involuntarily the deep, awful symbolism of the story smote upon the conscience. Although I had broken many panes in the church-windows, the air foul with the smell of matter left much to be desired. The only light which burnt in the choir was the still small flame known as the 'perpetual lamp.' In this *chiaroscuro* one had to grope round for the wounded. Beyond two, who, wounded in the thigh, sat between the dying upon the altar steps, smoking their cigars, all were hopeless. Under the statue of the Mater Dolorosa leant a young French officer, who, shot through the breast, rocked his head upon the bosom of an attendant Franciscan sick nurse. At my signal that the last hour of the unhappy officer had struck, tears filled the eyes of the faithful attendant. The Sisters of Mercy find it very hard to resist the entreaties of the many wounded. They will beg for water when they cannot swallow a drop; now they will be laid on this side, now on the other; now they hope to relieve their pangs by having their heads raised, and now they seem to experience a lightening of their dying agonies as they stretch out their cold, staring, rigid hands, and they seem in that act to close more peacefully their eyes in death, if permitted to enclasp our hands. On the Epistle (right) side of the choir, the pews have not been removed; in these lie or sit the less severely wounded, smoking cigars, eating bread; they write or dictate letters, and, unlike the severely wounded on the left, are able to converse with the doctors and nurses on passing events. I quitted the church with a glance, by the dim light of a pocket lantern, at a wounded French soldier lying by the porch, who greeted me with a military salute. In the open doorway of the shed, in which the chief operations of the surgeons were performed, the sick attendants were busily engaged washing away the pools of blood from the operation tables and the floor. The amputated limbs were thrown together and buried in the God's Acre. The surgical operators had flung aside their black, wax-clothed long aprons, and put on their uniforms over their red shirts. Peacefully resting from their nerve-straining labors, they sat smoking a quiet cigar, sharing their allowance of wine with their patients in the dark, cool street. As I wandered back to the bivouac of my troop my excited brain was in a confused whirl—were they realities I had lived through the past two days, or were they wild visions dreamt after a late evening carouse? As I entered my quarters I caught up the lantern of the night watch, seized their newspaper, and read in black upon white the news of the victory of the South Army. The joyful distraction banished from my breast the depression which must never be permitted to enter a war camp."

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

Edmond About Sketches the Situation.

In the *Soir* of Aug. 20 M. ABOUT writes: "On Tuesday morning I brought to Paris a specimen of the Provinces, or rather, I may say, a tattered and bloody rag of the invaded Provinces. The general mass of the public took a certain amount of interest in that spectacle. Delicate and fastidious minds found it somewhat strong, and I have been told that it is not well to speak the truth at all times. I replied, like Gen. TROCHU, by my motto, *Omnia vera dicenda*. To-day it is Paris that I wish to exhibit to the Provinces, such as it presents itself to me after a month's absence—Paris transformed by a flash of lightning, and profoundly disturbed in its sentiments, ideas and manners. Paris takes no heed of the change which has occurred in itself; it is as the eye which sees not itself. I found it on Tuesday morning in a state of great anxiety, but firm and resolute in all its sadness. It had a presentiment of the great battle fought between Metz and Verdun; it could not rely upon a success which experience had shown to be difficult and costly; but it did rely upon its own courage, and made energetic preparations for its own defense. I find it today modest and reserved in the moment of victory. It is not misled by any illusions; it does not attempt to persuade itself that all has been accomplished by a single stroke, and it wasted no time in decorating its houses with flags. It thanked and blessed the army *in petto* without desisting from its own work, ready to support and reinforce it at the first signal. Youths and men alike were exercising themselves in the use of arms. I met yesterday a member of the Institute, a house porter, and a gay liver of the Moulin Rouge, who had been together receiving a lesson in the management of the Chassepot. Bodily exercises have revived in favor. The Pas Gymnasium is always crowded. A population which had only nerves desires henceforth to acquire muscle. The children who will be born next year will come into the world under better conditions than their seniors, and will become substantial men. Paris has made immense progress in politics; it no longer troubles itself with politics. The discussion of internal affairs is put off; all parties have signed an armistice in the presence of the enemy. The state of siege is accepted without discussion; the excellence of M. DUVERNOIS is not disputed. Paris allows the Government to do anything so long as the Prussians are kept outside. GAMBETTA, fraternizing with the Comte DE PALIKAO, gives a strong, strange, but accurate representation of the Parisian feeling. The Provinces, and especially those which are invaded, have not come to this state of mind. They have two maledictions in their mouths—one directed against the Prussians and the other against the authors of the war. In making myself the echo of discontent which political and philosophical Paris has thought fit to postpone, I have acted as a true provincial. There are names which Paris no longer mentions than if they dated from the twelfth century. Let us attend to the Prussians first. When the invasion had been repelled it will consult, it will make up its accounts, and will dispose of itself. Novel and admirable wisdom among us! It could only continue it would simplify affairs, and would greatly abridge the great crisis. Pleasures which formerly constituted the great business of life in Paris are so no longer. Drilling, working, meditating, there is no longer time or inclination for amusement. The capital of European good living, whither M. HAUSSMANN attracted all the eaters, the drinkers, the flatterers of the world, has within a few days assumed a Spartan aspect. The theatres are closed, except four or five, which play to empty benches. Dress has become plainer and more subdued; a gay toilet would be as discordant as a false note. To complete the picture of this proud and happy metamorphosis I will tell you that Paris, but lately too rich, has suddenly become poor. All those documents representing shares and stocks—the pieces of paper, blue, pink or green, which M. ROUHER pompously estimated *en bloc* at forty milliards—become reduced to their real worth. The bank-note has undergone the logical depreciation entailed by a forced currency, gold and silver are scarce, and each keeps by him the little that he may possess in case of possible contingencies. An entire population which hitherto had the foolish habit of living upon its capital, discounting the future, and making extravagant abuse of credit, has returned to habits of foresight, of saving, and of that worldly simplicity which constituted the strength of our forefathers, and which unhappily now constitutes that of our enemies. For twenty years we have been, or we fancied we were too rich; luxuries had been forced upon the most modest tastes and fortunes; *parvenus* being permitted to set the fashion, it was almost discreditable not to spend 100,000 a year. War has restored the credit of poverty. We may now venture to walk, and we no longer fear to ask our friends to dine off beef and potatoes. When I think that only last Winter, scarcely six months ago, the humblest *bourgeois* of Paris would have lost caste had he failed to offer his guests sham Chambertin and disguised Chateau Yquem with a pheasant stuffed with woolly balls, *Vive la misère* if it makes us more wise at the same time that it makes us more manly. Paris is beginning to comprehend that it can dine sufficiently well without truffles, and that a woman may look as pretty in a 50-franc dress as in a gauzy wave which cost 30 louis. We shall emerge from this crisis better than we began it, and France will gain in elevation without any diminution of her surface."

The Fortifications.

Writing under date of Aug. 21, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "The capital is losing no time. A Committee of Defense and Fortification has been appointed, consisting of TROCHU and other Generals and of the Ministers of War and Public Works. M. THIERS may almost be said to belong to it, although his name does not figure in the list. The father of the fortifications which were so long deemed useless, the present Government is glad to listen to his advice and profit by his experience. If its predecessors had shown equal good sense, Paris would not now be in the painful necessity of preparing for a siege. The vanity and folly of the Ollivier Cabinet rendered it deaf to good counsel, or it would have waited to fight Germany till it had received real provocation. Having so long endured the state of things established by the war of 1866, it might have borne it rather longer, until BISMARCK, by further encroachments, gave them better cause of quarrel. That was the advice they received from M. THIERS, and France now bitterly expiates its rejection. THIERS, however, is the last man to think of past slights when the opportunity occurs to be useful to his country, and he has applied himself, with all the vigor and ardor of youth, to this question of the defense of the capital. In spite of his seventy-three years, he is out for hours before breakfast of a morning, driving round the fortifications with scientific men, and giving them the benefit of his suggestions. Everybody seems to work with a will. There was a good deal of work to do, but it is being got through apace. Paris is becoming a great Sebastopol—one of the strongest, and certainly by far the largest fortress in existence. Its *enceinte* or encircling wall consists of ninety-six fronts, each front, as many of your readers know, comprising two demi-bastions and the intervening curtain. Now, to give you an idea of this by the aid of comparison, the most remarkable fortresses in Europe, such as Metz, Strasbourg, Magdeburg, Mantua, have, if my memory serves me, each from twelve to sixteen fronts. This *enceinte* is armed, for the present, with 600 pieces of artillery, which is merely what is called the armament of security, and would, doubtless, be augmented, supposing the exterior defenses to have fallen before the enemy's fire and assaults. The sixteen external forts have each 100 guns, making in all 2,200 pieces of heavy artillery, and there are a few hundred more in reserve. For every gun there is 1,000 rounds of ammunition, which enormously exceeds the usual allowance. On the line of the forts, fieldworks of great strength are being constructed. The forts are manned by first-rate troops, artillerymen, and experienced gunners from the navy. The skill of these gunners in handling and pointing their pieces is said to be extraordinary. The report of the intended destruction of the Bois de Boulogne is contradicted. Only a strip of it is to be sacrificed, and that will not be done until the last moment. In addition to the defenses already enumerated, there will be an army outside Paris, manœuvring and fighting under the guns of the forts, and covering the entrance of supplies. No doubt seems felt of keeping open the communications with the south. As long as the forts are not taken there will be little danger for the city from the enemy's fire. It is sanguinely anticipated that they could hold out for a very long time. The Parisians are believed to be ready and willing to stand a siege. The Prussians, if they sate down before the place, could not invest it, and they would be at a great distance from their supplies. Should they try it, they would find everything ready to receive them. It is supposed the Government of France would then be established elsewhere—perhaps at Tours or Bourges—and the Government of Paris would be, as now, in the hands of Gen. TROCHU, who has just issued two proclamations, one to the National Guard and other defenders of the capital, and the other to the army of Paris. The General is very happy in the composition of documents of this kind, which are remarkable for their brevity, simplicity, and energy, and for the absence of clap-trap and theatrical effects."

Gen. Trochu's Position.

Gen. TROCHU, replying to the criticisms provoked by a passage in his proclamation, noticed as objectionable, has addressed the following letter to the *Temps*:

PARIS, Aug. 19.

While appreciating, with a friendliness for which I thank you, the document by which on the night of my return from the army I put myself in communication with the people of Paris, you appear to desire explanations on the subject of the following passage in my proclamation: "I appeal to men of all parties, belonging myself, as is well known in the army, to no party but that of the country. I appeal to their devotedness to restrain by moral authority those ardent spirits who cannot restrain themselves, and to do justice with their own hands on those men of no party who see in the public calamity only an occasion to satisfy their destestable appetites." I have all my life been for free discussion, and to the explanations you call for I will add my profession of faith. The error of all the Governments which I have known has been to consider forces as the *ultima ratio* of power. All, without exception, have more or less relegated to the background that true force, the only force which is efficacious at all times, the only decisive force when the difficult problems which agitate civilization are to be resolved—moral force. All these Governments have been more or less personal, not perceiving that impersonal power which considers itself but as the delegation of the nation—which thinks and acts but in the interest of the nation, and never for its own interest—which submits cheerfully to all the control which it may please the nation to require—which is loyal, sincere, ardent for the public good, and ever guided by principles of public honesty—is alone in possession of that moral force the power of which I have defined. It is in this spirit that I addressed the population of Paris; it is in this spirit that I have lived, and that in the measure of my ability and my position I have struggled against those errors which have brought the country to the state of mourning in which she is. I have asked for the assistance of men of all parties, offering mine gratuitously, without reserve, and as I have said, and I could not say more, with all my heart, and this is what I understand by the purely moral assistance which I ask for. The idea of maintaining order in Paris, now a prey to the most legitimate anguish and consequent agitation, fills me with horror and disgust; the idea of maintaining order by the ascendancy of patriotism freely expressing itself, and by the feeling of honor, amid the manifest perils of the nation, inspires me with hope and serenity. But the problem is an arduous one. I cannot solve it alone. I can only solve it by the help of all those who have the same faith and belief that I have. This is what I mean by moral force. But a moment may come when Paris, menaced throughout her whole extent, and suffering from the trials of a siege, will be to a certain extent given over to that special class of scoundrels, (*gredins*,) who see in the public calamity only an occasion to satisfy their detestable appetites. These are the men who go about the alarmed city crying we are betrayed, break into houses and pillage them. It is such men only that I recommend all honest people to seize by the collar in the absence of the public force which will be on the ramparts—I meant nothing more. I beg you, Mr. Editor, to receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration. Gen. TROCHU.

The French Ambulance System.

The *Medical Times and Gazette* gives the following account of the French ambulance system: "During the present awful suspense there is a most noticeable activity at the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris. There the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires has its centre of operations, its bureau, and its depot. The neighborhood is the scene of bustle and interest. In the open space in front are pitched specimens of the waterproof hospital tents, with their bedsteads. This Society is founded on the Convention signed at Geneva in August, 1864, which primarily ordains that ambulances and military hospitals shall be recognized as neutral, and as such protected and respected by belligerents so long as they remain occupied by sick and wounded, and certain reasonable regulations are observed. In France the head-quarters are at Paris, with branches extending over the Empire. It is under the patronage of the Emperor and Imperial family, with M. LE COMTE DE FLAVIGNY as President of the Council, and Baron A. DE ROTHSCHILD as Treasurer. The Council consists of fifty members, supported by a large body of subscribers. Now, a word or two about what an ambulance is as it is sent out by the Society. The wounded soldier on the field of battle requires immediate care and treatment; life is too often lost because the means of these are not at hand in sufficient force. The army system is rigid, and has never yet been found equal to a great emergency. The volunteer ambulance is an elastic organized body of surgeons, assistants, nurses and attendants, carrying with them all things essential for their work. It is intended to supplement the proceedings of the regular army surgeons, and to do what, under pressure of circumstances, would otherwise be left undone or postponed. This principle of action is to obviate as much as possible the necessity of transporting the wounded, especially those with fractures, and to give treatment, as near as is safe, to the scene of injury. Therefore, when fighting is going on, the ambulance mobile has instructions to convert itself into a temporary hospital, close at hand and within easy distance of the next village, arranging at the same time for the chances of being obliged to move in accordance with the army. The *personnel* of the ambulance consists of one surgeon-in-chief, four surgeons, ten assistant surgeons, and twelve dressers, with clergy of different persuasions, paymaster, and a sufficient number of clerks, nurses, and general attendants. The equipages have their special servants. Altogether the muster comes to but little short of a hundred persons. The *matériel* is made up of a wagon on four springs, with beds, for the conveyance of the most badly wounded, a light carriage on two wheels for rapid transport, an omnibus for such of the staff or others who may require its use, and several vehicles for the stores and heavy baggage. Then there are tents, beds, (which may be used for moving the sick, some on wheels and others adapted to portage,) bedding, blankets, clothing, boxes of linen, bandages, compresses, and lint, four amputating cases and other surgical implements and apparatus, a "pharmacie de campagne," all sorts of tools, cooking utensils, forage and things for use among the patients. A few saddle-horses accompany the ambulance. In fact, everything is as complete as money, thought and management can make it. Of course, at starting only a certain quantity of material is carried; but the system is expansive, and it is calculated that by increasing the number of tents, &c., which may be had on demand, and taking advantage of dwelling houses and buildings within easy reach, the surgical staff would be able, if called upon, to take satisfactory charge of a thousand sick and injured. The Minister of War fixes at first the whereabouts of the various ambulances. On Sunday last No. 4 ambulance started from the Palais de l'Industrie. Dr. CHENU had told me some days previously that 2 o'clock would be the time of departure. It was creditable to all concerned that almost as the clock struck the hour the order to march was given, and among the cheers and blessing of a great concourse of people, surgeons, clergy and attendants, followed by the carriages and wagons, set off in procession on their way to the station. Every one and everything carries the red cross badge of the society. Each ambulance is attached, according to circumstances, to some army corps, and all are under martial law. No. 5 is prepared to follow on Thursday next, and others will be got ready as quickly as required. At the same time, and in co-operation with the society, the American residents in Paris have most generously completed an ambulance of their own, at their own cost. Considering the small number of Americans now to be found here, it is hardly possible to estimate the value of this gift, so much good will does it show. Dr. MARION SIMMS is at the head of the medical staff, with his son-in-law, Dr. PRATT, as one of the surgeons. They offer their services gratuitously, while the staff of the other ambulances is most handsomely paid. At the present time they wait orders for their destination; but, as all speak German as well as French, the most rationally ask permission to pass through the lines to the succor of the French wounded who are now in large numbers in the hands of the Prussians. It will be most satisfactory to find that every facility is granted them by the French authorities for such a merciful expedition. For all who know the French soldier must be aware that when disabled in a foreign country or among strangers, he is, of all wretched creatures, the most to be pitied. Self-reliant enough when associated with his compatriots, he becomes hopeless and helpless as soon as he hears nothing but the sound of a strange tongue. And to him, poor fellow, German is worse even than Syriac or Welsh. There is a rumor just now that No. 1 ambulance, belonging to the society, which was better mounted than the rest, thanks to the liberality of the Duke of HAMILTON, has taken upon itself independent action, and has contrived, by some means, to find its way to the Prussian side, with intention of taking charge of the French who are unfit for removal to any distance."

VICTORIOUS GERMANY.

First Chapter of the Secret History of the War.

In an article in the *Staatsanseiger*, the official organ of Prussia, the Government begins to lift the vail under which it concealed its early preparations for the war. It says: "Our military leaders knew well that France would put forth frivolous pretences to bring about a sanguinary collision. And it has now, indeed, come so far that the political eccentricities have been matched by corresponding military measures. A mass of 100,000 French troops were hurried in precipitate haste to the Rhenish borders, while the Prussian battalions were as yet distributed over the garrisons of the monarchy. The start of the French was greatly favored by their network of railways, but far more so by the large bodies of troops massed together in permanent camps. The Prussian situation was not equally favorable. Although immobile troops might have been hurried to the frontiers, a different mode of proceeding was preferred. Corps taken away from pacific pursuits might, perhaps, be in a position to gain a momentary success, but they are not organized to brave the vicissitudes of a great war. It was, therefore, deemed well to prepare the forces for the contest in the regular way, and to protect the German territory to some extent by the small numbers which garrison the western boundary. It was fully known that if the enemy were possessed of some energy, it would have been impossible that we should offer strenuous resistance or prevent his subsisting at the expense of a portion of our country. All the German troops remained, therefore, in their garrisons until they were ready to join in the actual operations of the war. The hasty and confused organization of the French Army at our borders was opposed by feeble garrisons, and, the commanders being deceived, their army was not placed in a position to live at our expense. It is well known that the main forces of the French were moved toward the Sarre, and especially toward Saarbrück, on the very day when in Berlin the orders for the mobilization were issued. In Saarbrück were then one battalion of the Fortieth Regiment and three squadrons of the Uhlan Regiment No. 7. The danger of this small division was well known, but it was necessary to impose upon the enemy without disturbing the preparations of the army. During a whole fortnight this intrepid handful faced the enemy, in whose estimation it gained every day greater proportions until it grew in the French journals to the number of 200,000 men. Daily skirmishes of the patrols were represented in the war news of the French as magnificent encounters. On the part of the Prussians these rhodomontades could not be exposed without permitting the secrets of Berlin to be betrayed at Paris. After the arrival of information that two French corps were in close proximity to our feeble detachment, this brave band was on the point of being withdrawn. But the commander, VON PESTEL, begged by telegram to be left at his post, and he added, "The bearing of the French shows that they are afraid of us." This request was readily granted, especially as it was now possible to reinforce the small detachment by two battalions, and, moreover, to place at a distance of two (German) miles a body of troops to protect the retreat of these defenders. This brought about the famous 'first battle of Saarbrück.'"

The Guarantees Required.

The *North German Correspondent*, in its latest issue, has a leading article pointing out that the mere substitution of one form of government for another in France will not afford Germany the guarantees she requires against another war of aggression. It says: "If we ever cherished the illusion that the substitution of another dynasty for that of the BONAPARTES would secure to Europe the blessings of continued peace, it has been rudely dispelled by the avowal of THIERS, that he was opposed to the war only because he believed France not sufficiently prepared; and since that time by the letter of the Duc DE JOINVILLE to the *Gaulois*, in which he eulogizes the people of Wissembourg for treacherously firing on German troops who, fighting only against French soldiers, had no desire to molest the civil population. At this moment, when the leaders of the Opposition, PELLETAN, JULES FAVRE, PICARD, and their followers, are trying to wrest the power from the hands of an incapable sovereign, and with the intention of directing the National Guard and the remains of the regular army against the conquerors, and of ultimately invading Germany, if victorious. In short, since 1552, France, subjected to every possible form of government, and under the control of the most opposite parties, has never ceased to extend her territory at the expense of her neighbors, and Germany has been the principal sufferer. That great tract of country, including the whole of Alsace and Lorraine, at present occupied by our heroic troops, once formed a portion of the German Empire, from which it was partly obtained by artifice, and partly severed by force. The time has at length come when Germany must cease to be molested by France, and secure for herself a long period of unbroken peace. It would be absurd to expect this from a mere change of dynasty, for the next sovereign would probably seek popularity by trying to restore the lost military prestige of France, and we should have to support the intolerable burden of a perpetual armed peace. If France issues from the present war as strong as ever, with all the bulwarks intact, from behind which she menaces the Rhine Province and the Palatinate, we shall again find ourselves constantly exposed to the danger from which the bravery of our troops and the inaptitude of the French Commanders have this time delivered us. We shall have no confidence in peace, and a few years later we shall be forced to repeat the mighty sacrifices we are making today. Is this to be the weak and inadequate termination of the great struggle on which we have entered to defend our national existence? And shall we not, before laying down our arms, exact satisfactory guarantees that we shall not be again suddenly involved in a contest for life or death, whenever it is required by the political necessities of the rulers of France!"

WAR NOTES.

The neutrality of Belgium was being violated by quantities of wolves and wild boars, who were flying before the Prussians into the Ardennes.

It appears that in the post-offices throughout Lorraine and Alsace the Emperor's head on the stamps is already replaced by the Prussian eagle.

The Abbé d'Beuvron, head chaplain of the army of the Rhine, died on the field of Reichshofen at his post, surrounded by the dead and dying.

A correspondent writes to the *Gaulois* suggesting that the statue of NAPOLEON I., *le Petit Caporal*, which was recently taken off the Vendôme Column and placed on the hill of Courbevoie, should be brought back again to Paris, to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy.

Many of the pieces of artillery on the Paris fortifications are of ancient date, and are marked with two L's interlaced, surmounted by a royal crown, and bear such names as "l'Exilé," "le Retour," "le Désiré," probably out of compliment to LOUIS XVIII. Other guns of a later date have been christened "l'Extravagant," "le Frelaquet," "le Brouillon," &c.

The Archbishop of Paris had been requested by the Papal Nuncio to have a contradiction given in all the churches of his diocese to the report of a letter from the Pope to congratulate the King of Prussia on his victories. The Curé of the Madeleine had made the announcement from the pulpit.

The advisability of burning the dead bodies on the field of battle is being argued in Paris, and several suggestions have been made for turning slaughtered soldiers to some profitable account, rather than permit their remains to taint the air and breed pestilence. One savant reminds his audience that, after experiments made in India, it was found that one deceased hero produced 200 cubic metres of excellent gas.

M. EDGAR QUINET writes: "The military system suffices to carry the war abroad, and make conquests. But when the foreigner is already at our gates, the troops of the line are unable to drive him back. As the enemy is everywhere, so it is necessary to raise up adversaries against him everywhere; and there is nothing but the people that can deliver the people: the army itself succumbs before this task. The greatest evil, therefore, that you can do to a nation is to stir up jealousy or hatred between the volunteers and the regular troops. Far better would it be for her to lose a battle."

A crime of the most atrocious character had just been committed in the Department of the Dordogne, which is far away from the seat of war, and where such a savage act as that perpetrated is wholly without excuse. It appears that the peasants of the Department suspected an inoffensive young man named ALAIN DE MONEYS of having Prussian sympathies, perhaps of being a Prussian spy. Blind with rage, some twenty ruffians set upon him, slaughtered him, mutilated his body, and before life was extinct, heaped green wood over him, and finished their horrid task with the aid of fire.

The Crown Princess of Prussia had come to the assistance of the wives and families of those who are now obliged to serve in the army. Not content with providing remunerative employments for those who reside in Potsdam, she had given orders that twenty families be furnished, four times a week, with good soup and meat from the kitchen of her farm at Bornstadt. For those who had lately become mothers a special diet was furnished from the kitchen of the New Palace. Her Royal Highness satisfied herself by personal inspection that her orders were properly carried out.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says that the Emperor was not well received at Chalons, and he gives the following story as the cause of the removal of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS: "The Empress having sent for him to question him upon the situation, was informed that perfect tranquillity existed in the capital. 'But,' said the Empress, 'ourselves and the dynasty?' 'Oh, as to that,' said the Marshal, 'nobody thinks about it. France only thinks of driving out the Prussians at any cost; for the rest, it will be seen to afterward.' The Empress was angry, and the removal of the Marshal was the result."

Among the many scenes on the battle-field which are now cropping up in every newspaper the following, from *Figaro*, is worth reading: "On the morrow of the battle of Gravellotte a decapitated countryman was found by the side of the body of a Zouave officer. It was only by attentively examining the position of the two corpses that an explanation of this singular discovery was elicited. The countryman, it was found, was a marauder, as a lantern by his side corroborated. Not being able to undo the belt of the officer, which contained a round sum in gold, the marauder attempted to cut it, and in so doing stuck the knife into the officer's stomach. Now, the Zouave, it would appear, was not yet dead; he had only fainted. Suddenly jumping up, he must have seized the thief by the hair of the head, and with one blow of his sabre beheaded him."

The *France en Orient* reproduces the following conversation which took place in the commission ordered to examine the *projet de déclaration de guerre*, before that was submitted to the Chamber:

M. DE KERATRY—Marshal, are we ready?

M. LEBŒUF—Quite ready.

M. DE KERATRY—Will you pledge your word of honor? Think what a crime it would be to plunge France into war, without having foreseen and provided for everything!

M. LEBŒUF—I give you my word of honor that we are completely ready.

M. DE CASSAGNAC—One word more. What do you mean by these words—to be ready?

M. LEBŒUF, (authoritatively)—I mean by them that if the war were to last a year, we should not have to buy a button of a gaiter.

A letter from Wissembourg in the *North Eastern Correspondence* says that every Prussian soldier has in his pocket a sort of album containing colored drawings of the various uniforms in the French army, so as to enable him to report when on outpost duty the exact nature of the troops he has seen. He is also provided with a little book published this year at Berlin under the title of *The German Soldier in France: Manual for enabling any German to make himself understood by Frenchmen without knowing the language of the country.* This "manual" is simply a vocabulary of the words and phrases which a German soldier in France would be most likely to require in his conversations with the people.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* regrets the absence of correspondents from the battle fields. It says: "The absence of military correspondents with the French and Prussian Armies—of critical, professional observers of the incidents of the great struggle between the two greatest military nations of Europe—is to be regretted not merely on account of our present loss, great as that is, but because we thus run a risk of wholly missing some of the more important lessons of the war. It is surprising how little really detailed military information of the past and passing events has yet reached us. No diligent military correspondents have hovered about the battle-fields to cull from them the instruction which they were capable of affording; the facile pen which told of the Bohemian triumphs, and which taught us so much, is perforce idle. Even the well-known correspondent who accompanies the Crown Prince has as yet been able to record little of permanent military value and interest."

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* states, as the result of his conversations with "several well-informed Danish politicians," that the neutrality of the Danish Government is mainly attributable to the influence of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Both the Emperor ALEXANDER and Prince GORTCHAKOFF have exerted themselves to the utmost at Copenhagen with this object. The action of Prince GORTCHAKOFF in the matter was beset with serious difficulties, for his opponents of the influential "old Russian" party make no secret of their sympathies with France. When the Czarowitz, who is generally believed to belong to this party, came to Copenhagen, the hopes of the war party among the Danes revived, but it soon appeared that, whatever might be his private feelings in the matter, he showed no disposition to modify the policy of the Russian Cabinet.

ITALY.

The Arrest of Mazzini.

Writing under date of Aug. 17, the Florence correspondent of the *Echo* says: "The arrest of MAZZINI is the great piece of news with us in Florence. He was going from Naples to Palermo in the postal steamer *Fieramosca*. He had left Genoa under the name of Enrico Zaineth, and with an English passport. The authorities at Naples had been warned of his presence, but the English passport and strange name caused some confusion, and he was permitted to leave Naples in freedom, but as soon as the steamer in which he was entered the harbor of Palermo, Gen. MEDICI, who had received the information of his arrival by telegraph, sent some Police agents on board, and MAZZINI, in spite of his protests, was arrested, transferred to another vessel, and deposited at Gaeta, where he is now. Nothing can more signally prove the great change in public opinion in the last few years than the mere wordy excitement with which the news of the arrest was received. Every one talks of it, but simply as a piece of news. A few years ago no Government whatever would have been strong enough to have ordered his detention. Beyond BERTANI's passionate and unreasonable speech on the subject in the Chamber, there has been as yet no resistance or outcry. Some of his friends assert, to be sure, that it is part of a plan of his own, and that, had he chosen, he could have eluded the Police, as he has invariably done the last forty years. However that may be, for the next few weeks he will be unable to cause mischief. At this critical moment, a man so fanatically in earnest, and so blind to all but his own theories and aspirations, however noble and disinterested they may be, is a dangerous element in an atmosphere already overcharged with political excitement. A single false step now might plunge Italy into complications from which she would find it impossible to extricate herself. Every respect and consideration compatible with the safety and honor of the nation will, of course, be paid to the old man, whose long life has been spent in devoted (if latterly in mistaken) efforts to serve the country he has loved, 'not wisely, but too well.'"

COMMUNICATIONS.

Where to Look for War News.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* plumes itself on its enterprising correspondent, who writes graphic accounts of battles, which somehow have a smack of Printing-house-square. If, however, all his statements concerning things we do not know about are as unreliable as those about which we happened to be informed, the readers of his gushing effusions are likely to be more pleased with the style of his costly (?) dispatches than edified by his pretended news. For instance, in speaking of the recent battle before Sedan, he says:

> "When I got within about a half a mile of Vendresse, going at a steady trot, a sharp 'halt!' rang out through the clear air. I brought my horse to a standstill, knowing that Prussian sentries are not to be trifled with. As I pulled up twenty yards off, I heard the clicks of their locks as they brought their weapons to full cock and covered me."

As there is no cocking the needle-gun, except in loading it, does this reliable correspondent wish us to believe that the Prussian sentinels stand post with unloaded muskets? If he alludes to the setting of the spring of the needle, it should have been done immediately after loading, but anyway does not make noise enough to be heard at a distance of twenty feet, much less twenty yards. In our war it was customary to hear the pickets cock their pieces, as they were generally kept at the half cock, but there is no half-cock to a needle-gun. The same person who heard the cocking of the needle-gun so far off doubtless looked in the cyclopedia for the place where Sedan chairs were made, while the wine he confesses to have hurriedly thrust into his holsters for breakfast was probably the whisky with which he nerved his trembling hand to indite the graphic dispatch, which, doubtless, was given into the compositors' hands before it came across the cable. Yours, truly,

A MILITARY READER.

Westchester County Annexation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent number of your journal mention is made of a proposition which is to be submitted to our Legislature, at its next session, to lay out the lower part of Westchester County in conformity with the map of New-York, and to annex such portion of the county to this City. The results of the recent census will show a diminution rather than an increase of inhabitants in the City proper, occasioned by the emigration of its citizens to New-Jersey and Westchester, so that in carrying out such a plan we would only be recovering a portion of our lost population, while according to them, at a cheaper rate, the advantages which they previously enjoyed as New-Yorkers. The design, if properly executed, cannot fail to be productive of great mutual advantage. But let those to whom this business may be intrusted act with enlarged liberal views, and save to the great Metropolis of the future the expenditure of many millions, by wisely securing at once, at a trifling cost, that convenience and breadth of thoroughfare which contributes so essentially to the health and comfort of a people and enhances so much the grandeur and architectural beauty of a great city. An opportunity is now afforded of acquiring in that locality acres of ground at the price of a city lot. Large spaces may now be set apart, at small cost, for reservoirs, squares, parks and public purposes generally, which will be productive of untold benefit in the near future.

I do not suppose that our City is laboriously and painfully (though this seems to have been the idea heretofore) to pass through all the phases of growth which were incident to cities three or four hundred years ago. We are to take the developments of the past and use them as elements of progress. Standing on the shoulders of the giant, our vision should be clearer, and our achievements greater. If our public parks were about twice the size they are, and about twice as numerous, who doubts but that our City would be so much the healthier and more attractive? If we had a solid railroad conveying passengers with rapidity and safety to the pleasant fields of Westchester, and landing them within a few minutes at their homes, who doubts but that the immorality of our crowded dens of vice would be materially diminished, and the efforts of humane and Christian philanthropy eminently assisted by the diffusion of our population over a larger space? A new impulse for good is always communicated with enlarged healthful independence, and the means of cultivating and maintaining one's own self-respect. The men of the present day, who will live in the memories of the future, will not be those who have made money, grown rich and died, but those "*qui bene fecerunt reipublicæ.*"

AN OLD NEW-YORKER.

The Troubles of the National Stock Exchange.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of so many false statements having appeared in the public prints in regard to the National Stock Exchange of late, I deem it proper to make a statement of the facts in regard to the case. The Board was organized in February, 1869, with about six hundred members. Soon after the organization was effected the New-York Stock Exchange passed a resolution admitting to its membership all members of the Government Board upon payment of one thousand dollars, the regular initiation being ten thousand. About eighty members of the National Stock Exchange who were members of the Governing Board availed themselves of the privilege offered by the New-York Stock Exchange, and withdrew from the National Board. By the Constitution of the National Stock Exchange, the members are required to pay $25 every six months as dues. A large number of the original subscribers neglected to pay their dues from time to time, and thereby by their own neglect became suspended members. In July last the Constitution was so amended as to require payment of dues within ten days after they became due, or the member forfeited his membership. About eighty members paid the dues falling due on 1st Tuesday of July. About the middle of August an action was commenced, by a party who did not pay or offer to pay his dues, for the purpose of having the Board dissolved and the property sold and divided among the original subscribers, claiming that the objects for which the Board was organized had failed. A motion was made for the appointment of a receiver, on an order granted by Judge BARNARD, to show cause, pending the suit. On the 25th of August an order was made by Judge BARNARD appointing Hon. R. F. ANDREWS receiver, although all the alleged facts on the part of the plaintiff were denied fully and particularly by the defendants. There is no pretense that the Board is insolvent, for the property of the Board is worth at least $20,000, and it is not owing any debts. Issue has been joined in the action so brought, and in due time will be tried, and the legal rights of the parties settled. In the meantime the members of the National Stock Exchange propose to continue the transaction of their regular business.

J. B. ROMAR, President.

No. 9 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 2, 1870.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Gunning S. Bedford Yesterday Morning—Interesting Sketch of His Life.

The numerous friends of Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD will be pained to learn of his death, which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, at his residence on Fifth-avenue. The sad event was not entirely unexpected by his family, however, as he had been suffering for a long time. His funeral will be observed at St. Ann's Church, Eighth-street, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father PRESTON.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, A. M., M. D., was born in the City of Baltimore, Md., in the year 1806. He had the misfortune to lose his parents at a very early age. He had several brothers, but all died before reaching their majority. He was the nephew of the distinguished GUNNING BEDFORD, of Delaware, who was the Attorney-General and member of the Legislature of Delaware when it first became a State, the latter also being one of the framers and signers of the Constitution of the United States. His uncle was the intimate friend of WASHINGTON, by whom he was appointed Chief-Justice of Delaware, a position he held till his death, in 1812. In 1826, Dr. BEDFORD graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, with high honors. While at college he distinguished himself for his oratorical powers and beautiful diction, becoming renowned as a lecturer and speaker. He was unanimously chosen by his classmates as their "valedictorian."

He graduated with the testimonials of his class in the classics, which study he kept up in after life, and for which he always entertained the greatest fondness.

Among his fellow-students at Mount St. Mary's, whose college acquaintanceship ripened into an ardent and lasting friendship in after life, may be mentioned Archbishop HUGHES, Rev. CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, and Col. DANGERFIELD, of Baltimore.

After graduating, Dr. BEDFORD's first idea was to study law. With that intention he left Baltimore with letters for DANIEL WEBSTER, intending to study law in that distinguished gentleman's office.

When actually on his way to present his letters to Mr. WEBSTER, he accidentally met an enthusiastic acquaintance who had just commenced the study of medicine. This acquaintance persuaded him before he saw Mr. WEBSTER and had fully determined to devote himself to the study of the law, to go with him and hear a lecture by Dr. JOHN D. GODMAN. They went—the lecturer's subject was an interesting one—the circulation of the blood. Dr. BEDFORD was charmed and carried away with the eloquence of GODMAN, and determined at once to give up all idea of law and to commence the study of medicine. Immediately after the lecture, he went up to Dr. GODMAN and introduced himself, actually showing him his letter to Mr. WEBSTER, and frankly acknowledging that the eloquence of the lecturer had converted him, and that henceforward he would devote his time and energies to medicine. He accordingly became the pupil of Dr. GODMAN, who in turn became his preceptor and friend, and who did much to advance him in his profession. This same JOHN D. GODMAN, who so accidentally changed the career and life of GUNNING BEDFORD, the venerable Dr. VALENTINE MOTT once had occasion to speak of, in the following manner: "In the perfection of his anatomical knowledge, in eloquence and efficiency as a lecturer, Dr. GODMAN was not surpassed in this, and perhaps not in any other country. He was one of the meteors whose brightness dazzles for the moment ere it fades, and leaves the darkness more visible than before. This country, in my opinion, has produced few abler men in the profession than the late JOHN D. GODMAN."

In 1829, Dr. BEDFORD graduated at the Rutgers Medical College. Soon afterward he married, and then visited Europe with the intention of advancing himself in his profession. He remained abroad for ten years, during which time he devoted himself to his profession, visiting the hospitals and attending the different lectures and cliniques.

Shortly after his return to America in 1833, he was appointed Professor to the Charleston Medical College (being but twenty-six years of age.)

He was next appointed Professor at the Medical College in Albany. After delivering several courses of lectures at the Albany School, he resigned, and determined to visit New-York, and make that place the field for his future exertions, and on his arrival here at once commenced a most lucrative and respectable practice.

Dr. BEDFORD was the first to conceive the idea of founding the University Medical College in this City. He made the suggestion to Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, whose valuable aid was of great assistance. The Medical College was soon established, with the following distinguished Professors: PAINE, REVERE, DRAPER, PATTERSON, MOTT and BEDFORD. The school was a great success. Dr. BEDFORD held the chair of obstetrics until ill health forced him to resign, which was in 1862. During his connection with the College, he established an obstetrical clinique—the first ever held in this country. It was very successful, and was of great service to those who were too poor to pay a doctor's fee. It is estimated that over ten thousand poor people were annually visited as patients by Prof. BEDFORD's cliniques, and received medical advice and attendance gratuitously.

Dr. BEDFORD wrote much for the different medical journals, but his two great works are *Diseases of Women and Children* and *The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics*. The former has gone through ten editions, and the latter five editions. They have been translated into the French and German languages, and have been very generally adopted as the text-books in the medical colleges in this country and Europe.

His first attack of paralysis was experienced while in the midst of an active practice. He was taken while in his carriage on his way to relieve the sick. This was in 1864. Since that time he has experienced four other attacks.

He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. Among the latter is Judge BEDFORD, who was very devoted to him during his last illness.

Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce.

One of the most interesting and valuable of the volumes which have recently been published is the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of this State, for the year ending May 1, 1870. Like the reports which have preceded it, this is made up of two parts—a record of the proceedings of the Chamber for the year, and "special reports on the various branches of trade, and statistics of trade and finance." These latter take a somewhat wider range than the reports and statistics of preceding years, having as many as sixty distinct articles or papers. A great variety of information relating to the trade of New-York City, and of the country at large, is contained in the work.

To the report of the proceedings for the year is prefixed a history of the Chamber from May, 1856, to May, 1870. This is a continuation of a historical sketch written by Dr. CHARLES KING, fourteen years ago, and heretofore published, which brought the record down to the former year.

The history mentions the amount of work the Chamber has done, and the good it has accomplished during the fourteen years, showing how the organization has directed trade, influenced legislation, and molded public opinion, as hardly any other organization could have done.

It also contains an interesting record of the Chambers' proceedings during the late civil war, in which allusion is made to its influence in sustaining the Government both morally and financially. From the memorable meeting of the Chamber until the day before the uprising of the masses at Union-square—the 20th of April, 1861—to the very close of the war, its utterances of patriotism were only equaled by its contributions of material aid. It declared at the time 'That the burdens and sacrifices imposed on the loyal millions by the war for the Union exhausted neither their resources nor their patriotism.'

The last action to which this sketch refers, and of which mention has already been made in these columns, appears to have been more important to the Chamber itself than almost any it has ever taken. The point referred to is the recent revision of its by-laws and the reorganization of its officers and committees. Except when called out by some great occasion, the great mass of members have taken too little interest in the doings of the body, leaving its duties and responsibilities to the active few.

Several Hundred Human Skeletons Under the Shadows of the City Hall.

Since Friday last the laborers engaged at the City Hall Park in excavating for a new fountain, have dug up the bones of between 300 and 400 persons. The human skeletons were removed in wheel-barrows to the basement of the City Hall. The greater part of the bones were found buried in trenches in a space of 150 feet in circumference. The Park was at one time used as a grave-yard, and it was the site, it is said, of the original Potter's Field. During the cholera epidemic of 1832, persons who died in hospitals were buried in trenches.

CURRENT NOTES.

The man McHALE, who murdered his wife at Vincennes, Iowa, has been sent to the Penitentiary for twenty years.

A precocious twelve-year-old boy named RHODES was recently sent to prison at Logan County, Ohio, for whipping his mother and brother.

Seventy-four of the descendants of RANSOM D. BAKER had a pleasant reunion at Stillwater, N. J., last week. RANSOM was one of fifteen brothers.

The loss occasioned by the recent fire at Father HINES' Reformatory, Limestone Hill, near Buffalo, falls little short of $12,000. There was only an insurance for $6,950.

THOMAS KINKAID, a farmer of Menard County, Ill., recently sold twelve head of fat cattle for $4,000. The average weight was 2,300 pounds.

A family of eight persons went to reside near Enterprise, Miss., a short time since. They were almost immediately seized with fever, and are now all dead. A sad case, truly.

The young girl who was recently found in the streets of New-Orleans with chains upon her feet, was an escaped patient from a lunatic asylum in the neighborhood, and not the victim of scoundrels, as at first supposed.

The State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., has 900 cells, and there is a new extension now being built, which will contain an additional 300. The prison was founded in 1817, and was the first of the kind in the State.

From thirty to forty packing-houses at Baltimore, Md., are engaged in the oyster trade, and control an aggregate capital of $20,000,000. They give employment to 15,000 men, women and boys.

An interesting little boy, the son of JOSEPH GOODRICH, Ripley County, Ind., amused himself, a few days ago, by making a bonfire with $2,000 worth of United States bonds, the property of his father.

A careful mother, in Georgia, recently went out to work in the fields, leaving her two children locked up in one of the rooms. On her return, she found the house in ruins, and the bodies of the little ones burned to a cinder.

Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio, have been running a very close race in the matter of population. Columbus has 31,338, Dayton 31,366, and Toledo 31,693. The rivalry has been going on for some years.

The work of laying the new side track on the New-York Central Railroad, between Auburn and Cayuga, is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The contractors think that it will be completed in about three weeks.

The women of Louisville, Ky., are not improved by Miss ANTHONY's lectures on Woman's Rights. Two of them were recently arrested for prize-fighting, and while in the act of coming to time on the fourth round.

CHARLES BINGHARDT, of Louisville, Ky., was so much affected, last week, by the news of his brother's death at Gravellotte, during the recent battle between the French and German forces, that he ran to the river and held his head under water until he was drowned.

THOMAS VANDAVER, a hardened scoundrel who had married a young wife for her money, at Pittsburg, Penn., some few months since, made a determined attempt to murder her quite recently, but she managed to escape and take refuge at the house of a neighbor. He was arrested and held for trial.

A clerk in the employ of a commercial house at Scranton, Penn., recently used from $3,000 to $4,000 of the funds confided to his keeping at a gambling-house. He first took $1,000, and, having lost that sum, "used" the other $2,000 for the purpose of regaining it. He is now in prison, meditating over his folly.

A gentleman residing near San José, Cal., engaged Chinamen, some time since, to build fourteen houses. They hired white men to build one of the houses, while they stood around and learned enough to be able to build the other thirteen themselves. When completed, it is said, that the owner was unable to tell which of the houses had been erected by the white men.

A faithful wife at Cleveland, Ohio, learning that her husband had been locked up for drunkenness last week, took her babe to the Court-room and demanded his release. When the Magistrate refused to accede to her request, she placed the little innocent at the door of her husband's cell, and strode out of the prison with a majestic step.

Mr. HENRY C. PRICE and Miss ALICE CRUTCHER eloped from Kentucky a few days ago to avoid an encounter with the father of the young lady, who considered that she was able to get along well enough without the assistance of a husband. He disliked Master HENRY a good deal, and often boasted that he should not have his daughter at any "price."

A novel case was recently brought before the Police Court at New-Orleans. A quadroon, named MEYNARD, was charged with having assisted her husband in an indecent assault on the person of another quadroon. The husband was at one time a Democratic candidate for a seat in the Legislature. They were held in $500 bail each.

A youth named GREEN—a very appropriate name, by the way—went to Albany last week, to enjoy a few days' relaxation from his employment in the corn-fields. A well-dressed sharper stepped up to him at the hotel, invited him out for a walk, and stripped him so bare before he returned that he was forced to leave his carpet-bag as security for the payment of a bill of $5.

An individual who had treated a young girl shamefully, at St. Paul, Minn., was making an effort to leave the country, recently, when he was caught in the act by the ill-used fair one, and thrown into prison. The committing Magistrate allowed the girl to negotiate with the prisoner for herself, and after a few days of close confinement, he was glad enough to assist at his own marriage, on condition that he should then be released.

A citizen of Louisville has invented a machine for picking cotton. It consists of four wheels, and running-gear similar to that of an ordinary wagon. In the centre of the bed are several teasles such as those used for napping cloth. The teasles are contained in a wire cylinder, and operated by means of pulleys. When in running order the frame is lowered over the rows of cotton, which it cleans off the plants just as well as if done by hand.

The husbands of Indiana are sometimes very accommodating. A lady of Kokomo, in that State, who had been in the habit of visiting a certain hotel with her husband on market days, became enamored of a young man residing there, and proposed to the husband that she should be divorced, so that she might marry him. Much to her surprise he readily consented, and, the young man having made his appearance, a bargain was struck and the wife handed over to his care, in consideration of the paltry sum of $10. The husband spent the evening with some friends, and was in high glee to think that he had got rid of the old woman on such easy terms.

Considerable alarm has been occasioned among the strangers at New-Orleans, owing to the announcement of a few sporadic cases of yellow fever at the Charity Hospital of that city. The newspapers are trying to quiet their fears by publishing statistics to show that Philadelphia has been visited by the contagion just as frequently as New-Orleans. "The few isolated cases," says the *Times*, "which have thus far appeared, furnish no serious grounds for apprehension, and any one who encourages unnecessary alarm occupies the position of a public enemy."

A woman named PRUDENCE McNAMEE, who had been hunted from place to place and her character defamed by a discarded lover named BECKWITH KELLY, took revenge, a short time since, by shooting the cowardly fellow three times through the heart. She had refused to marry him when a young girl, and again when a widow, taking his bitterest enemy instead. His mean statements concerning her good name finally drove her to a temporary separation from her husband. She then laid her plans carefully, hired a buggy, drove along the road toward his house, took him up beside her on the way, and shot him when he declined to retract his slanders and leave her in peace.

OPERATIONS IN GOLD.

A Decline to 113 1-4 and a Subsequent Advance to 114—Fluctuations of the Market—Effect of the War News.

Yesterday was an exciting day with the gold operators, and the scenes which occurred were quite as interesting as any that have been witnessed in the Room since it opened. The short interest of last week had not been greatly reduced, and there was, therefore, a natural inclination to lower prices, aside from the effect which the sudden collapse of the French Empire and the probable termination of the war would have.

Early in the morning the room was full of operators, and the galleries were as crowded as they were during the blackest of the black days a year ago, the spectators evidently expecting to see gold touch somewhere near bottom. On New-street the sidewalk brigade was numerous and watchful, narrowly scrutinizing the indicator, which peered out at them from the Gold Room, and filling up their spare moments by betting which way the figurative cat would jump.

The price early in the morning was 114¼, at which figure there was considerable noise but very little dealing, as operators were for the most part loading up in the loan markets, or, as it were, taking "chips" wherewith to carry on the transactions of the day. The price at the opening of the Board was 114⅜, and then the fun commenced, and the excitement waxed fast and furious. Gold declined until it reached 114 at 11¼, and thence ran down to 113¼ at 12:47. Then the excitement was wild. The ring was filled to overflowing with operators who shouted and gesticulated to their utmost, as if they had something on their minds which they wanted to get rid of. At this juncture some of the "bulls" who were and had been long of gold for some days, turned about on the other tack, unloaded and sold short to a large extent. Just then came the news that NAPOLEON had been dethroned and that the Revolutionary party had declared a Republic at Paris; also information giving the impression that the war would continue to the last man and the "bottom" dollar. This had a tendency to stiffen prices, and gold went up again almost as rapidly as it had fallen. At 2:28 the price had reached 113⅞, and the market closed strong at that figure. The "bulls" must have regretted in the afternoon their action of the morning in unloading at 113¼, and those who took the load off their shoulders must have gone home last evening in a pleasant frame of mind.

POLICE TRIALS.

Value of a Suspicious Noise—Defense of the Detective Charged with Larceny.

Commissioner BOSWORTH investigated a comparatively small number of complaints against policemen, yesterday. Very few of the cases were of any public interest. Officers McDONALD and McSAVIGAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were arraigned on a charge of having failed to detect and prevent a burglary at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 200 Third-avenue. A citizen testified to having heard a noise in the place at a late hour in the night, which was subsequently supposed to have been the thieves at work upon the safe. He thought, however, that it was some one belonging to the house who had let something fall, and although he had informed the officers, neither of them regarded the matter as suspicious, as it is customary for parties to be in the place at late hours. The case is considered interesting in connection with the Nathan murder, as showing that sounds can be heard within houses at late hours of the night without attracting special attention or interference from either the Police or citizens.

The most conspicuous case was that of THOMAS REILLY, special officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, who was charged with larceny. The evidence was about the same as that adduced against the accused before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court on Saturday, when REILLY was held in $5,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions. The case was referred to the Board. REILLY will be suspended from duty by order of Sergt. GRIFFITHS, in charge of the Fourteenth Precinct, while a decision is pending. REILLY has always heretofore borne a high character for honesty. In his statement before Commissioner BOSWORTH, he claimed that he had known EDWARD FLEMING, of No. 357 Broome-street, twenty years. On the night of Sept. 2 he met the latter at the corner of Grand and Centre-streets and went with him to the Atlantic Garden. At the Garden they sat down at the table where Mrs. BERTHA BERNER of No. 51 Hester-street, was seated with some friends. The entire party had several rounds of beer, after which FLEMING started for the water-closet, REILLY following him. When they came out, REILLY saw a crowd about the table he had left and asked what was the matter. He was told that Mrs. BERNER's pocket-book had been stolen. He asked her if she knew who had taken it. She said she did not, but the boy WM. TURNER did. REILLY then asked the boy, who said he saw FLEMING clap his foot on it when Mrs. BERNER dropped it and subsequently pick it up and put it in his coat pocket. REILLY then arrested FLEMING and took him to the Sixth Precinct Station-house where Sergt. DAVENPORT was in charge. FLEMING was searched, and nothing found on him. DAVENPORT then directed that REILLY should be searched, as he was suspected of complicity in the crime, whereupon REILLY emptied his pockets, putting the contents upon the desk. He was found with fourteen $5 bills, being the precise number Mrs. BERNER claimed to have lost. REILLY then offered evidence that during the afternoon and early in the evening, prior to going to the Atlantic Garden, he had been seen in several places with a large roll of bills, and he testified that at noon he had drawn his salary for August in twenty $5 dollar bills, $1 bill and ninety-one cents in currency. He protested that he was entirely innocent of the charge.

Working Men's Union Picnic—A Large Attendance, a Fine Day and Rare Sport.

The second annual picnic of the Working Men's Union of the City of New-York took place yesterday, and was largely attended. The place selected for the entertainment of the day and evening was Funk's Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, and a more appropriate one cannot be found in this City or vicinity. Lying as it does on a high bluff, immediately adjoining the plateau which here stretches along the East River shore, it is a delightfully cool and pleasant place of resort, and just fitted for the purpose for which it was yesterday set apart. The facilities for terpsichorean exercises are ample, a large and substantial platform being erected parallel with the river, capable of accommodating forty sets of dancers in quadrille. This was constantly occupied yesterday afternoon and evening, as might well have been supposed by any one on noticing the large number of ladies who graced the occasion with their presence. After 2 o'clock P. M. crowds of people began to pour into the park, which, in an hour afterward, presented an animated appearance. Numbers strolled along the river shore, inhaling the fresh breeze which was wafted thence, and made the green sward of the plateau doubly attractive. Others amused themselves by riding the revolving horses, or practicing in the shooting gallery; still others, fathers of grown-up families, for the nonce throwing care to the winds, entered into match races for short distances, or recalled the days of their youth by testing their agility in standing leaps or the "hop, skip and jump." Meanwhile, the younger portion of the attendants kept up the merry dance, into which they entered with uncommon ardor, evidently making the most of the opportunity now, (but as a rule rarely) presented to the working man to put in an entire day of sport and pastime, and hundreds of willing feet "tripped it" to the music of O'BRIEN's band. As a large portion of the Working Men's Union is made up of our German fellow-citizens, the innocuous lager was plentifully imbibed, and the language of fatherland seemed to be as frequently used as the broad brogue of the Irishman, the h-dropping peculiarity of the Englishman, or the nasal twang of the Yankee—thus showing that the Union is cosmopolitan in its character, making no distinction as to membership on the ground of nationality. Mayor HALL, Sheriff O'BRIEN, and other politicians of local repute, visited the Park in the afternoon, and complimented the organization not only on the strength of the organization, but on the highly respectable character of the attendance. The best of order was preserved by the Police Committee, selected by the Union from among its own members, under the captaincy of Mr. JOHN WALSH, of the Knights of St. Crispin. The sports of the occasion were kept up until midnight, when a fine display of fire-works brought them to a fitting close. The Union is now in the seventh year of its existence, and has delegates from twenty-eight mechanical trades and labor avocations. Its meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month, at No. 297 Bowery. Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG, of Typographical Union No. 6, is President.

The Suicide at French's Hotel—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Further testimony was taken, yesterday, before Coroner FLYNN, in the case of PATRICK G. BUCHAN, the guest at French's Hotel, who poisoned himself on the 30th of August. ABRAHAM T. WHITNEY, the hotel book-keeper, said that the deceased came to the house on the 27th of July, and that he drank to excess from that day until the time of his death. His habits were very irregular, and he would go in and out at all hours. When he arrived at the hotel he deposited $500 with the witness, but afterward drew $300 of it, in small sums. On the day of his death Mr. FRENCH asked Mr. WHITING if knew who occupied the room. He answered in the affirmative and then went up-stairs and remained in the room until the Public Administrator made his appearance. He called at HUDNUT's the same day and asked the clerk if he had sold any poison within a day or two. The latter said he had, and handed the former a recipe, written in English, as follows: "R. fifteen grains of morph. BUCHAN, M. D." He took the prescription and gave it to Dr. SHINE, Deputy Coroner.

JOHN CHARLES CRACKNELL was next called, and testified that he had been night-clerk at HUDNUT's drug-store since February, 1861; On Wednesday morning, about 1½ o'clock, deceased came to the drug-store to buy some morphene, which deponent refused to sell him on the ground that the law forbade the sale of so dangerous a poison to strangers; deceased then represented himself to be a doctor, and deponent asked him to write the prescription; this he did to the recipe produced in evidence; he took two grains before deponent, who made a remark that it was a large dose; the suicide said that he had taken morphene for years, and that he did not think that the dose was unusually large for him; he then departed, and when deponent next saw him he was a corpse. This closed the testimony, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by poisoning himself with morphene.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Arrangements at the Empire Rink—The Exhibition to be Opened To-Morrow—List of the Different Departments.

Workmen are now busy at the Empire Rink, in Third-avenue, getting that long edifice in readiness for the thirty-ninth annual Fair of the American Institute, which will commence at noon to-morrow and remain open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. At the close an address will be delivered, and prizes will be awarded. Considerable apathy has been displayed on the part of exhibitors in forwarding their goods, but it is hoped by the managers that all articles for exhibition will reach there before the opening. No article sent after this evening will be entered at the fair, unless by consent of the managers. Plants, flowers and fruits will be excepted from this rule.

The exhibition will be classed into seven departments:

First—That of Fine Arts and Education, containing paintings and pictures of all kinds, sculptures, cameos, reliefs and metal castings; musical instruments, specimens of printing and book-binding, charts and tables, and machines for calculation; philosophical and mathematical instruments and instruments for the sight.

Second—The Department of the Dwelling, containing apparatus for cooking, ventilation, water filtering, illumination, laundry work, floor decoration, bedroom and parlor furniture, ornaments and articles for the ornamentation of gardens.

Third—The Dress and Handicraft Department, in which will be presented apparel for both sexes, fabrics of numerous kinds, sewing-machines and toilet articles, medical, surgical and dental instruments, jewelry and ornaments, toys, gymnastic implements, pipes, and means for outdoor sports, writing-desks, traveling apparatus, &c.

Fourth—The Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy will comprise candles and other illuminating compounds, soaps and toilet preparations, chemicals, soda-water, mineral waters, wines, tobacco, drugs, dressed skins, preserved woods, india-rubber, gutta-percha and papier-mache preparations, artificial stone, bricks, pottery, paints, dyed goods, food preparations and chemical apparatus of many kinds.

Fifth—The Engines and Machinery Department, which will present stationary engines, driven by steam, heated air and other power, water engines, boilers, pumps and machinery for every purpose now in use.

Sixth—The Department of Intercommunication, in which will be found locomotive engines, cars and models for railways, bridges, carriages, sleighs, harness and stable apparatus, road and street pavements, models for vessels and steering and electric telegraphs, contrivances for mail transportations, hand machines of all kinds, fire-engines locks, hoisting apparatus, apparatus for army movements and numerous implements.

Seventh—The Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, containing plants and flowers, seed implements, and numerous products of the soil, together with those of animal growth. Probably, also, live animals will be admitted into this department.

The various departments will be distributed so as to be easily found by visitors, and the allotments of space in each of them will be made with a view of strictly keeping together the articles pertaining to each of the seven groups into which the departments will be divided. The first premium will be a large medal and diploma, and will be awarded only for a new and original machine, product or process never before exhibited at Institute fairs. It must be adjudged so important as to supplant every article previously in use for the same purpose, and will be given only to the originator.

Only those articles will be entered for competition which have been produced in the United States. The entrance fee is $3 on all competing goods, and $5 after to-day. Applications for exhibition only are charged $10.

HORACE GREELEY is President of the Institute, William Hall, Charles P. Daly and Nathan C. Ely are Vice-Presidents, George Peyton is Recording Secretary, Samuel D. Tillman, Corresponding Secretary, and Sylvester R. Comstock, Treasurer. The Board of Managers is composed of Orestes Cleveland, William H. Butler, J. Groshon Herriot, Charles Wager Hull, William S. Carpenter, George Timpson, J. Wilson Stratton, James Knight, Thomas Rutter, Thomas Hicks, Samuel R. Wells, Joseph B. Lyman, J. Trumbull Smith, Walter Shriver, William E. Pearse, Thomas D. Stetson, James R. Smith, Charles E. Burd, E. S. Dickinson, Charles H. Clayton, Henry J. Newton, Alexander M. Eagleson, Frank Everdell and Thomas Vurker.

Chess—King vs. Dr. White.

A brilliant gambit between two fine players of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

EVANS' GAMBIT.

	KING. White.	DR. WHITE. Black.
1.	P to K 4	P to K 4
2.	B to Q B 4	B to Q B 4
3.	K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3
4.	P to Q Kt 4	B tks Kt P
5.	P to Q B 3	B to R 4
6.	Castles	P to Q 3
7.	P to Q 4	B to Kt 3
8.	B tks P ch (a)	K tks B
9.	Kt to Kt 5 ch	K to Kt 3 (b)
10.	P to K B 4	P tks B P
11.	B tks P	Kt to K B 3
12.	P to K 5 (c)	P tks P
13.	B to K 3	P to K R 3 (d)
14.	Q to Q 3 ch	P to K 5
15.	Kt tks P	B to K B 4
16.	R tks B (e)	K tks R

White announced mate in three moves. (f)

(a) An unsound but brilliant mode of attack.
(b) K to K sq is much safer play.
(c) From this point Mr. KING plays in a masterly style.
(d) It is doubtful if any move could save his game.
(e) This wins off-hand.
(f) The first move is Kt to Q B 5.

The Court of General Sessions Opened by Judge Larremore.

Nearly an hour's delay was caused in opening the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for the September term. This was owing to the non-attendance of Judge BEDFORD, who was expected to preside, but was detained at home in consequence of the death of his father, the well-known Dr. BEDFORD. The Court officers hoped that Recorder HACKETT might possibly make his appearance in time to conduct the necessary formality, it being absolutely requisite that the Court should be opened on the first Monday of the month, in accordance with the statute. Mr. J. S. SPARKS, the Deputy Clerk, finally got Judge LARREMORE, of the Court of Common Pleas, who performed the important service. The Court was immediately adjourned until this morning, when the Recorder will probably be present.

The Suit Against Marshal Sharpe.

The suit brought by JOHN DOHERTY against United States Marshal SHARPE, for the recovery of $217 as keeper's fees in a bankruptcy case, alleged by the former to have been unlawfully detained from him and to have been appropriated by some one in the Marshal's office, was called before a referee, in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday. Gen. TREMAIN, Assistant Marshal, appeared on behalf of Gen. SHARPE, and said the latter had gone to the Republican Convention at Saratoga. At his request the case was adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock. Gen. SHARPE will then be cross-examined by the complainant's counsel, and it is expected that evidence will be elicited to show what actually became of the money. Some racy developments are anticipated.

The Sixteenth Ward Murder.

ANNE McEVOY, of No. 226 West Sixteenth-street, was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with the murder of BARNARD RODAN. As stated in yesterday's TIMES, the deceased died at the Sixteenth Ward Police Station, on the previous evening, from the effects of a severe cut in the wrist, which it was alleged was received while he was in the act of thrusting his arm through a pane of glass. On private information gathered by the Police, the prisoner and the wife of the deceased, with whom he had quarreled, were arrested, however, and they arraigned on the charge of murder. The latter was discharged, but ANNE McEVOY was held to await the action of the Coroner's Jury.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 5.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Robertson vs. Rivers.—In this case, wherein the defendant, a married woman, was arrested under the "Stilwell act," in an action for the recovery of a dress-maker's bill, and the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY has decided in favor of the defendant.

The motion was to discharge the order of arrest after defendant had controverted the facts on which it was issued, and giving the customary bond, by proving that the defendant was a married woman, and that the debt was for necessaries, and did not concern her separate property. The objection was taken by plaintiff's counsel that the plea of coverture was too late, after having controverted the facts and given bond; but Judge DALY holds that the plea is not too late, and if substantiated, forms a bar to the action. He directs, however, that the examination proceed to determine the question of marriage, and whether this was a transaction in relation to the defendant's separate property or not.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar Called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
13—Olwell vs. Hayes.
18—Barker vs. Seaman.
21—Dodd vs. Rivington.
39—Weil vs. Solmns.
40—English vs. Holmes.
46—Averill vs. Hoyt.

The call commences at the beginning of the general calendar, which is No. 59, Turner vs. Shepard.

The following is the balance of the First Monday General Calendar:

Nos.
60—Willetts vs. Holdredge.
61—Mercantile Loan Warehouse Co. vs. Ashcroft.
62—Milnor vs. Hoyt.
63—Cleve vs. Tannenbaum.
64—Same vs. Same.
65—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. Maginn.
66—Doherty vs. Brewster.
67—Codling vs. Stigeler.
68—Stein vs. Schmay.
69—Silverberg vs. Neybaur.
70—New-York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. vs. Lyon.
71—Ford vs. Northrup.
72—Stover vs. Cogswell.
73—Denicke vs. Denicke.
74—Filley vs. Courtenay.
75—In matter of Wood.
76—Loftus vs. Hoeft.
77—Storm vs. Coggswell.
78—New-York Gold Exchange Bank vs. Yzquierdo.
79—In matter of Harsell.
80—Fingleton vs. Stapleton.
81—Frankel vs. Marks.
82—Wallworth vs. Wallworth.
83—Kneeland vs. Merritt.
84—Lester vs. Cohen.
85—Lewis vs. Freund.
86—Brown vs. Robinson.
87—Fellows vs. Swift.
88—Van Slyck vs. Avery.
89—Quackenbush vs. Lynes.
90—Dimmick vs. Wheaton.
91—Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.
92—Snyder vs. Gallagher.
93—Kinnerd vs. Perkins.
94—Hutchinson vs. Hodges.
95—Elias vs. Elias.
96—Radford vs. Leckles.
97—Mulcahy vs. Smith.
98—Weyhausen vs. Weyhausen.
99—Trevor vs. Rock Isl. and Chicago Railroad Company.
100—Walsh vs. Murray.
101—Snedeker vs. Husted.
102—Barker, Jr., vs. Brett.
103—Kneeland vs. Dawson.
104—Richardson vs. Stilwell.
105—In the matter of Douglass.
106—Fitch vs. Paterson.
107—In the matter of De Peyster.
108—Carry vs. Blair.
109—Manouse vs. Weber.
110—Smith vs. Thorn.
111—Stigeler vs. Ely.
112—Barnett vs. Hernstein.
113—Barker, Jr., vs. Brett.
114—Simion vs. Morrison.
115—Haddan vs. Le Forte.
116—Ely vs. Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Co.
117—Ely vs. Ashcroft.
118—Draper vs. Roberts.
119—Clark, Jr., vs. Patterson.
120—Duffy vs. Cloke.
121—Ford vs. Northrup.
122—McAndrew vs. Isaacs.
123—Schaeder vs. Wellendick.
124—In the matter of Wenthrop.
125—Doll vs. Munson.
126—Walton vs. Collins.
127—Filly vs. Courtenay.
128—Reeve vs. Frank.
129—Mercantile Loan Warehouse Co. vs. Ashcroft.
130—Denike vs. Denike.
131—Cuddy vs. Forsyth.
132—N. Y. Central and Hudson R. R. R. Co. vs. Lyon.
133—Darling vs. Griswold.
134—Ward vs. Dixon.
135—Grogan vs. Talcott.
136—Secor vs. Dalton.
137—Griswold vs. Banks.
138—Department of Buildings of N. Y. vs. Pell, (two cases.)

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1262—Easterly vs. Tryon.
1490—Paris vs. Cummings.
1547—White vs. Sparks.
1564—Boyd vs. Brown.
1567—Greenthal vs. Voessmann.
1573—Harnett vs. Seaman.
1577—Beck vs. Schrieber.
1579—Maier vs. Gunderson.
1580—Kelley vs. Shea.
1582—Silverstein vs. Wise.
1585—Duval vs. Conley.
1588—Judson vs. Law.
1590—Elmendorf vs. McLaughlin.
1591—Kraft vs. George.
1592—Vanderhorst vs. Bunsten.
1593—Dixon vs. O'Brien.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1449—Ferguson vs. Peckhardt.
1556—Lewis vs. Haas.
1557—Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.
1562—Hatch vs. Smith.
1565—Laughran vs. Ohler.
1569—Schwartz vs. Bienler.
1570—Benson vs. Costigan.
1571—Ginsburg vs. Meehan.
1572—Trimbler vs. Blunt.
1574—Gallagher vs. Whiteside.
1575—Randolph vs. Whiteside.
1576—McKeon vs. N. Y. Central and Hudson R. R. Co.
1578—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Teets.
1586—Cardozo vs. Weed.
1587—Green vs. Travis.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 5.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Wilson vs. Wilson: supplementary order granted.
Watson vs. Small; order granted.
Schneider vs. McCabe; order granted.
Thompson vs. Bowles; Receiver's bond approved.
Wick vs. Wick; cause referred.
Schuyler vs. Kellog; supplementary order granted.
Hall vs. Smith; order granted.
Wendell vs. Benes; supplementary order granted.
O'Sullivan vs. Ainsworth; order granted.
Schwanecker vs. Weeden; order granted.
Pike vs. Dustin; order of substitution granted.
Comstock vs. Pinckney; motion granted.
Crowe vs. Crowe; motion adjourned to 8th inst.
Schmeed vs. Cohn; order granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 5.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113¾	100	Lake Sho. & M. So. R. R.......c	93¼
15,000	do........s3	113¾	10	do.	93⅛
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110¼	100	do.........c	93¼
20,000	do.........b3	110¼	1100	do.........b.c	93¼
50,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	112¼	1200	do.........b3	93⅜
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	60¼	50	do.	93¼
3,000	do.	60⅛	500	do.	93¼
7,000	Virginia St. 6s, n.	68	100	Ill. Cen. R.	137½
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	31¼	100	do.	137
4,000	S. Car. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	71	200	Panama R. b. c.	87
1,000	Louisiana 6s	73	200	Cle. & Pitts.	108
7,000	Cen. Pa. Gold bs.	88¼	700	Ohio & Miss. R.	35¼
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st M.	82¼	50	do.	35¼
1,000	C. & N. W. Cons.	91	100	C. & N. W. R. Pref.	89¼
2,000	Tol., P. W., 1st West. Div.	80	100	do.	89¼
			100	do.........b. c.	89¼
			100	do.	89¼
1,000	South-side R. 1st M. S. F.	88½	200	Chic. & R. I.	114¼
25	Merchants Bank	118	100	Mil. & St. Paul	63⅛
60	Continental Bk.	95	200	do.	63
700	West. Un. Tel.	34¼	200	do.	63
5	D. & H. Canal	121¼	200	do.	63¼
100	Adams Express	67	200	do.........b. c.	63¼
100	Adams Express	67¼	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80¼
200	Adams Express	67¼	100	do.........b. c.	80¼
10	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	41¼	200	Tol., W. & W.	53
600	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R., s3	96¼	400	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	96¼	100	do.........b3	52¾
900	do. bet. call.	96¼	100	St. Louis & I. Mt. R	45
50	do.	96⅛	100	Del., L. & W. R.	101½
			100	do.	101½
			400	do.	102
25,000	N. Y. Central & Hud. Ctfs	92¼	300	Mor. & Essex R.	88⅛
10,000	do. b. c.	92¼	300	H. & St. Jo. R.	113
1,400	Reading R. R.	97¼	236	do.	112¼
100	Erie Railway	23½	400	Col., C. & Ind. C. R	18½
30	do.	23¼			

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$8,500	U. S. 6s, '81	c114¼	1,000	Mich. S. S. F. bds.	98¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113¾	25	Merch. Bank	118
5,000	do.	113¾	200	Pacific Mail	40¾
10,000	do.	c.113¾	100	Adams Ex.	67¼
12,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	c.111¼	100	U. S. Ex.	42
37,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n	110⅝	100	do.........b.c.	42¼
10,000	do.	c.110¼	500	N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c.	96¼
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110¼	21,000	do. ctf's	92
65,000	do.	110⅝	60,000	do.........b. c.	92¼
35,000	U. S. Cur.	112	1,500	L. S. & M. So.	93¼
14,000	do.	112	200	do.........b. c.	93¼
2,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 reg., 2¼ o'	106¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	114¼
700	U. S. 5s 10-40 cou. small	108¾	200	Mil. & St. P.	63¼
			50	do.	63¼
6,000	Va. St. 6s n.	68¼	100	N. J. Cen. R.	102½
4,000	do	68	200	Tol., W. & W.	52½
			200	do.........b. c.	52¾
20,000	Ten. St. 6s x. cou. b. c.	62¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	35¼
10,000	N. C. St. 6s new	31	100	Han. & St. Jos. R. b10	113¼
			200	do.	113¼
22,000	Ten. St. 6s n. bet. call	60¾	100	Col., Cin. & Ind. Cent.	18½

MONDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

Wall-street, as a general remark, accepts the news from the Continent as ending the War between Prussia and France. The proclamation of the French Ministry, (Napoleonic) of Saturday night is already superseded by the vote of the Legislature declaring the Empire at an end. Should any serious attempt at a Republic follow, that in turn will no doubt soon be followed by some other change of rule or dynasty, promising longer life if not positive permanence. Altogether the reported scenes in Paris up to 5 o'clock this Afternoon, are not at all surprising, after the events at Sedan on Friday. Where they will end, it would be as difficult to forecast, as it was at the outbreak of all previous French Revolutions. But business men here have a right to regard it as certain that no part of the mission of the Paris uprising of last night and this morning will be to prolong the War, *without armies*, against Prussia. Hence Gold settles down, our Public Funds rule firm, and the Railway speculation and the Money market quite confident.

The early sales of Gold, on the show of further fight by the French Ministry, were at 114⅛@¼@⅜ ℘ cent. On later news of the outbreak in Paris and the end of the Empire, there was a sudden downward turn to 114@113⅞@113⅛ ℘ cent., followed by a reaction to 113⅜@113⅝ ℘ cent., at which there was some steadiness for an hour or so, between 1 and 2½ o'clock P. M. At a later hour the sales advanced to 113⅞ ℘ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges are weaker than on Saturday on actual cash sales, which cannot be quoted higher than 109⅛@¼ ℘ cent. for 60 days, and 110⅛@¼ ℘ cent. for short sight London. The Public Funds were moderately steady on all the 5-20s and 6 ℘ cents of 1881, and 10-40s, as compared with Saturday's quotations, but without much activity, owing to the delay in Cable telegrams from London. The break of last night in the land line of the Western Union Telegraph was repaired early in the forenoon, but owing to the overshadowing interest in the French news, the English markets were kept back until after 'Change hours. This difficulty caused at the late Government Stock Board some inclination to accept a lower figure by ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1867.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange, the Southern State Bonds were higher for Virginias and Tennessees, and the old Railway Mortgages were well supported. The Vanderbilt, Reading and Western Railway Stocks showed increased firmness, and while no marked combinations appear on the Street for the Fall campaign, there is evidently a prevailing belief in higher figures after the final settlement of the trouble in Europe.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. There was no change in the rates for Money on call loan; the market fairly supplied at 5@6 ℘ cent.

About 4 o'clock the Gold market became quite firm in price and animated in transactions. The sales were advanced to 114@114⅛ ℘ cent. The change of feeling was ascribed in part to rumors of lower quotations for 5-20s from Frankfort and London. It was also believed in the Gold Room and on the street that the heavy sales this forenoon, from 114⅛ down to 113⅛ ℘ cent., were principally to close out the holdings of one of the combination of last week, about $2,500,000 in amount, who was content to make his loss in apprehension of a still lower figure. This long account being out of the way, the temporary reaction in price was not unreasonable.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 5.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	114⅛	114⅛
Bills on London at Sight	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¼	60¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅝	96
N. Y. C. & H. D. Certificates	92	91¾
Reading Railroad	98	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114¼	114
North-western Common	88¼	88
North-western Preferred	88½	88½
Pacific Mail Company	40¼	40¾
St. Paul Preferred	80	79⅝
St. Paul Common	62⅝	62¾
Lake Shore	93½	93½
Ohio and Mississippi	35	35¼
New-Jersey Central	102½	102½
Toledo and Wabash	52⅝	52½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114¾	5-20 coupon, 1867	110⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	111¼	5-20 coupon, 1868	110¼
5-20 coupon, 1862	113¼	10-40 registered	106⅜
5-20 coupon, 1864	111⅛	10-40 coupon	106
5-20 coupon, 1865	112	6s Currency	112
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	62½	Kentucky 6s	98
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60¾	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	68	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	52¼	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act '66	25	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.	100
N. Car. n. bds.	31	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73	100
S. Car. 6s	80	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	100
S. Car. n. bds.	71	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '83	100
Missouri 6s	90¼	Michigan 7 ℘ ct., '78	100
Louisiana 6s	73	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., War L.	100
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	65½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	107½
Louisiana 8s, levee bs.	73¾	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	107½
Louisiana 8s, levee bs.	86¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 7s, Penit'y	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
California 7s, large bs.	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	107
Alabama 8s, R. R. bds.	93	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86	103½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	89½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv., '76	99	Gal. & Chi. 2d	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	99	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98¾
Erie 1st Extended	99	Morris & Essex 1st	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Morris and Essex 2d	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100½	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Harlem 1st	102	N. J Cen. new bonds	100
Albany & Sus. 1st Bs.	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	93½
Albany & Sus. 3d Bs.	82¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95½
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	110	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	93
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	94	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	75½
M.S.& N.I.S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98¼	Chi. & Alton Sink. F.	100
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90¼	Chi. & Alton 1st	101
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	80⅞	Chi. & Alton Income	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	Ohio & Miss Con'd	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95¼	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	88½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103
Con. 7 ℘ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
H. & St. Jos. L. Gts.	107	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Lack. & West. Bonds	95	Mil. & St. P. I & M.d.	86½
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Tol. & Wab. 2d	86	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82½
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	76	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	79½
Gt. West. 1st, '68	100	Bos., H. & Erie Guar.	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	Manuf.'s & Merchants'	100
Manhattan	145	Central National	104½
Merchants'	113	Fourth National	105½
Mechanics'	133	Ninth National	110
Union	126	Tenth National	120
America	145	Oriental	
City	210	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100½
Phenix	106	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Tradesmen's	151	Maryland Coal Co.	24
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Canton Co., Baltimore	63
Seventh Ward	110	Consol. Coal of Md.	28½
Commerce	122	Western Union Tel.	34¾
Broadway	250	Quicksilver Mining	4½
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Preferred	7
American Exchange	114¾	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	165	Mariposa Preferred	8¼
Irving	119	Mariposa Trust. Cer.	25
People's	130	Adams Express	67¼
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Express	12¼
Nassau	108¼	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	2¼
Corn Exchange	130	American Express	41½
Continental	94¾	United States Ex.	42
Importers' & Traders'	152½	Merchants' Un. Ex.	14
Park	160	Pacific Mail	40¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

Gold receipts	$441,705 25
Gold payments	127,123 58
Gold balance	68,344,899 67
Currency receipts	451,261 15
Currency payments	655,984 46
Currency balance	11,858,472 48
Customs	410,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114½	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58½
Reading	97¼	97⅜
Lehigh Valley	58⅜	58¾
Catawissa Preferred	37½	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34¼	34⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88¾

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the month of August were:

1870	$122,000
1869	69,968
Increase	$52,032

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street, offer at 90 ℘ cent. any part of $50,000 of the Water Loan 7 ℘ cent. Gold Bonds of the flourishing City of Peoria, Ill. See advertisement:

The *Mark Lane Express* of Aug. 29 says:

"The weather in the Midland and Southern counties during the past week has been all that could be desired for the harvest, but toward the close there were heavy rains in Yorkshire threatening the outstanding crops, and farmers were consequently less disposed to offer their samples in the expectation of better prices. The depression on new Wheat upon moderate prices has indeed been great, say generally 5s. to 6s. ℘ quarter, while old, on the average, has given way 3s. to 4s., but the week closed with more firmness in London. The continued successes of Prussia certainly give rise to the notion of a more speedy settlement in a pacific way than lately expected, and hence the readiness of farmers to take the first offer for their new produce as probably the highest of the season; but we cannot help thinking prices have seen about their lowest, and the fact that Wheat has been falling in France while Flour has been rising at Paris, from the scarcity of the manufactured article, is remarkable, and shows plainly enough the fear of a Prussian advance upon an unprovided city. Prices generally throughout Europe have been gradually tending downward, and supplies are coming freely to Odessa, but the fall here and in France is likely to check heavy shipments. Merchants, from the close of the Prussian ports and the uncertain issue of the war, will not be likely at so early a stage of the season to throw away their chances. The weather hitherto has been as favorable to Prussia as the war, and though the want of hands must delay the gathering, they may yet be saved in good condition; but should a peace be speedily concluded, we do not anywhere find so great an abundance as to sanction the return to very low prices. It should also be borne in mind that the heavy stocks with which this year commenced have been very materially reduced by export and consumption, and that scarcely any corn-growing country has much old grain to fall back upon. Last year's yield was a poor one, and the present does not seem likely to exceed an average.

The arrivals off the coast since Aug. 12, were 10 cargoes, of which 5 cargoes were Wheat and 5 Maize. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 7 cargoes in all, viz.: Berdianski, 47s. 6d. to 50s., and Ghirka, 4[illegible]s.; Maize, 14 cargoes, 25s. to 28s.; Barley, 3 cargoes, 26s. 3d. to 28s. 9d.; Beans, 2 cargoes, Sicilian, 30s. 6d. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 46,680 quarters at 54s. 10d., against 46,696 quarters at 53s. in 1869. The London averages were 53s. 7d. on 2,041 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Aug. 13, were 1,060,209 cwts. Wheat and 88,404 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, &C., NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

☞ As we originally sold so many millions of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, and as the Government will soon be able to pay them off and to issue in their place the new Bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, we are constantly asked: "What had we better do with our Five-Twenties?"

We answer: "Keep them until you find a Security which you are satisfied is just as good; that is, just as sure to be paid, principal and interest—since it would be better to lose the present premium of ten per cent. than to risk the loss of the principal, or fail to get your interest promptly."

We are advising our most intimate friends to change into the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for the following reasons: "The main line of the road is finished, and is no longer an experiment; it has now, in its infancy, a gross income of nearly $8,000,000, while its operating expenses are but fifty per cent., and its annual interest payments are less than $2,000,000. Its bonds are secured by property worth four times their amount. At their present price (between 80 and 90) they pay seven per cent. interest in gold—and because the present difference of twenty to twenty-two per cent. between them and the Five-twenties is a sure profit and so much addition to your capital."

We originally placed these Bonds on the market; the Road has proved a triumphant success; its revenues are large and certain; its Bonds are as good as the Bonds of the Government, and we feel confident the time will come when they cannot be had except at a premium.

The Bonds are all of $1,000. Interest, six per cent., payable January and July, which, together with principal, is payable in U. S. gold coin, dollar for dollar, in New-York City. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general Banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 93 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	24	Resin, bbls.	2,456
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Beef, pkgs.	473
Cotton, bales	2,873	Lard, pkgs.	150
Cotton-seed, bags	380	Butter, pkgs.	1,210
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	106	Cheese, boxes	6,375
Eggs, bbls.	790	Tallow, pkgs.	29
Flour, bbls.	18,308	Oil-cake, pkgs.	100
Wheat, bushels	109,828	Starch, pkgs.	650
Corn, bushels	75,596	Tobacco, hhds.	39
Barley, bushels	920	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	2,759
Oats, bushels	105,267	Whisky, bbls.	186
Grass-seed, bushels	1,126	Wool, bales	561
Hops, bales	467	Pea-nuts, bags	423
Hides, No.	2,807	Moss, bales	68
Hides, bdls.	696	Skins, bales	141
Leather, sides	4,968	Sumac, bags	126
Lead, pigs	452	Brandy, (Cal.) galls.	1,571
Crude Turp., bbls.	146	Wine, (Cal.) galls.	46,054
Spirits Turp., bbls.	800		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Loch Katrine*, for Glasgow—2,700 Staves, 7,615 bbls. Flour, 26,221 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, for Havre—1,000 bbls. Pork, 3,000 bbls. Bread, 6,000 boxes Bread, 4 bales Hops, 100 cases Lobsters.

By the brig *Anny Foyen*, for Elsinore—896 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Martin Luther*, for Konigsberg—2,304 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair demand and held firmly at $6 25@$6 75; Pearls continue very quiet at $8@$8 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been fairly active at about steady prices; sales here, 560 bags by the *Contest*, and 4,800 bags by the *Fingal*; and at Baltimore, 4,193 bags by the *St. Ursula*, and 808 bags by the *Matilde*, on private terms. Other kinds have been very quiet. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—There has been but little inquiry for prompt delivery. Spinners have been buying with less freedom. There has not been much call from other sources. Prices have been quoted firm, on light offerings of desirable lots. Sales, 691 bales, including 664 bales to spinners and 27 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderately active trade has been reported, the aggregate of the sales having been 3,700 bales, including 1,200 bales, basis Low Middling, September, 18⅛c.@18 5-16c.; 1,400 do., October, 17⅝c.@17¾c.; 300 do., November, 17⅛c.; 700 do., December, 16⅞c.@16⅝c.; 100 do., November, 16⅞c., ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	16¼	16½	16¾	17
Low Middling	19	19¼	19¼	19¾
Middling	20	20¼	20¼	20¾
Good Middling	22	22¼	22½	22¾

Movements of Cotton at this port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,873
Receipts last week	7,525
Receipts the preceding week	5,356
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports clearances since our last	....
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	489,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,388,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,979
Estimated stock here	12,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very dull for all kinds of State and Western Flour, and prices have been again quoted much lower and very irregular. The business has been wholly in a jobbing way. Some export demand was noted for fair to very good Extra State at from $5 25@$5 40, but the principal holders were not disposed to sell freely at these low figures, and no important transactions were reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 60@$5 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 45; very good to very choice do. at $5 45@$6; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 50 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$3 85@$4 80
Sour Flour	4 25@ 5 00
Superfine State and Western	4 60@ 5 10
Extra State	5 10@ 5 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 10@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 50@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 40@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 60@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues very quiet at lower and declining prices. Sales reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at about $5@$6 40 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 40@$9 50 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, ranging from $4 15@$6 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl. Sales of 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $4 85@$5 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 65 for Brandywine, $5 50 for Southern, $5 40 for Caloric, and $5 for Fairfax, ℘ bbl. Sales, 140 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$5 00@$6 40
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 40@ 9 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 6 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 85@ 5 65
Corn-meal, puncheon	26 00@26 25

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, but at reduced prices. Red and Amber Western (Winter) has been offered freely, and has been quoted 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel lower, with a livelier inquiry noted, chiefly for export, though partly for milling, at the modified figures, mainly at $1 28@$1 30 for fair to very good Amber ℘ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been in rather more request within the range of from $1 15@$1 20 for Soft and Ordinary to Good ℘ bushel. No 2 Spring has been in pretty liberal supply and moderately sought after, mostly for shipment, at from $1 03@$1 13 for steamer grades ℘ bushel. White Wheat has been dull, and more or less nominal. The general market closes heavily, and in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 155,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 31, chiefly at $1 28@$1 30; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 17@$1 20 for soft, No. 2 Spring $1 03@$1 15 for soft and warm to very good Racine and Milwaukee, and $1 08@$1 12 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1@$1 05; Rejected and Mixed Spring at 95c.; Amber State part at $1 30; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 28@$1 33; White Southern at $1 50@$1 55, ℘ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and has been tending downward. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,500 bushels at 82c.@85c., for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing at about 84c. for good loads; 88c.@92c., chiefly at 88c.@90c., for Yellow Western and State; 90c.@$1 05 for White do., and 77c.@81c. for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in moderate supply and limited request on the basis of 85c.@90c. for Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Barley has been neglected and nominal. Barley-malt has been held more firmly, but has been quiet; 2,500 bushels choice Canada West have been sold at $1 41 ℘ bushel. Oats have been less active and quoted cheaper. Old Mixed Western have been quite dull at 48c.@50c. ℘ bushel. New Mixed Western have been in fair demand at 49c.@50c., chiefly 50c.; and White Ohio at from 51c.@55c., chiefly at 52c.@53c., ℘ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 75,500 bushels at 48c.@50c. for old Mixed Western; 45c.@55c., as the extremes, for inferior to extra choice new and old Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances include 7,615 bbls. Flour and 26,221 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES, SEPT. 5, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,287,487	Barley	107,474
Corn	761,394	Malt	120,889
Oats	1,052,079	Peas	21,921
Rye	50,889		

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. New has been selling in lots at from 80c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 90c.@$1 15, as extremes for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but firm at from 25c.@35c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 467 bales; exports, 4 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at full rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand at irregular prices; New Crop Porto Rico, 57c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@60c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	23c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm in price, but not active, on the basis of $1 95@$2 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs. Tar has been inactive at unaltered figures. Crude Turpentine has been wholly neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but steady, at 39½c.@40c., chiefly at 40c., for merchantable, ℘ gallon; receipts, 800 bbls.; sales, 180 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 90@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; *Pitch*, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The advanced prices claimed by holders of Oil have operated against an active business, either for home use, shipment, or on speculative account. The available supplies of Oil have been less extensive. Crude, in bulk, has been in demand, but at prices below the views of holders, who have been asking 14½c.@15c. for prompt and forward delivery. A sale of 1,000 bbls., first half November delivery, was made on private terms. Shipping Crude has been very dull, and quoted nominal at about 18¼c.@18½c. ℘ gallon. At the Creek, quotations for Crude Oil, in bulk, were advanced early in the day to $3 65@$3 75 on the Upper, and $3 75@$3 85 on the Lower Roads, with light offerings and a moderate inquiry reported. Sales were said to have been made of equal to 10,000 bbls. for forward delivery on the Upper Road, at $3 70 ℘ bbl. During the late afternoon, however, a sharp reaction was reported; and at the close, the asking prices were given as $3 50 on the Upper, and $3 70 on the Lower Roads, ℘ bbl., but buyers were not disposed to pay these rates. Refined Oil has been quoted strong and buoyant in the local market, at equal to 27½c. for Standard White, for prompt delivery, and 27c. for do., September delivery, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale. At Philadelphia, sales of equal to 15,000 bbls. Standard White have been reported for September delivery at 26¼c.@26¾c., closing at about 26¾c. ℘ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,304 bbls. for Konigsberg, and 896 bbls. for Elsinore. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request, within a range from 31½c.@33c., as extremes, ℘ gallon; sales, 3,000 cases. Naphtha has been held in moderate demand, and quoted at 10¾c.@11c., in shipping order, 16c.@16½c. in cases, and 5¼c.@5½c., in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely for prompt and forward delivery, especially the latter, at reduced prices, leading to a somewhat livelier business. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $27 37½@$27 75, chiefly at $27 50@$27 75 for Western Mess; $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 75@$29 25 for City Mess, ℘ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, including seller September, $27 12½@$27 25; and seller October at $27 25 ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been dull and weak. Sales have been reported of equal to 70 pkgs. at 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 18½c.@22c. for Pickled and Smoked Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon continues quiet at about 16c.@16½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles ℘ lb. Sales, 120 pkgs. Lard has been in very moderate request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16½c. for City, and 16¾c.@16⅝c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly 16¾c.@16⅞c. for prime, ℘ lb. Also 350 tcs. prime Steam, selling December, at 14½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive, yet steady. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quite dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue very dull at from $35@$37 50 for new ice-cured, ℘ bbl. Butter has been in limited request at quoted rates, including State, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 1,210 pkgs. Cheese has been rather quiet at from 4c.@14c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 6,375 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet, since our last, at about previous prices. Sales, 390 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demarara, at 9⅜c.@12¼c.; and 476 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 84,594 hhds., 120,215 boxes, and 506,227 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10⅝c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅞c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, at 11⅛c.@13¼c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 60,000 lbs. Tallow at 9c.@9⅝c. for ordinary to prime; 33,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@18c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at steady prices. Sales, 350 bbls., in wood and iron-bound packages, mainly at 94c. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 186 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted about steady in most lines, but business has been on a very moderate scale. For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms; 10 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. ℘ hhd. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8½d. ℘ bushel. For Bristol, 100 tons Oil-cake, in bbls., at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Antwerp, 30,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9¼d. ℘ bushel. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, with equal to 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Gibraltar and Malta, a British brig of 242 tons capacity, with a general cargo; and back from Sicily, with Fruit, on private terms. From Sicily, an American three-masted schooner of 472 tons capacity, with Fruit, on private terms. For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, with 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 5d. ℘ bbl. For Seville, an American brig, with 7,000 cases Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 32½c., gold, ℘ case.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

Trade in horned Cattle, on this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street, was slow and extensive. With the exception of the Kentucky Steers forwarded by J. T. ALEXANDER, and both lots of which ran up to a prime top, there was nothing even good on hand. The Cattle were a coarse, tawny lot, with several droves of Texan Steers among them; these latter were not priced, as they stood over unsold. Grades ranged from Common to Fair, and prices ran from 12c.@16c.; the top lots sold from 16½c.@17c. ℘ lb.; weights were from 5¼ cwt.@7¾ cwt., ℘ head, dressed weight. Sheep and Lambs were active at fair rates from 5¼c.@10c. ℘ lb. Veals improve somewhat in quality, and range from 9c.@13c. ℘ lb.; poor Calves sell from 3c.@6c. ℘ head. Milch Cows come to hand in better grades and in lighter numbers, and sell from $70@$90 ℘ head; average rate, $80 ℘ head. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending Sept. 5, 1870: 3,534 head of horned Cattle, 22 Cows, 365 Veals, 538 Sheep and Lambs. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Sept. 3, 1870: 1,768 head of horned Cattle, 7,332 Hogs, 12,301 Sheep and Lambs, arrived in 229 cars. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week: 591 head of Horned Cattle, 2,284 Hogs, 8,713 Sheep.

SALES TO-DAY.

S. SCHUSTER sold 100 head of mixed Cattle from Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, all Steers, from common to fair, at 12¼c.@15¼c. ℘ lb., average weight 6¼ cwt. S. HEALY & CO. sold for selves 85 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 12¼c.@14¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. J. C. EASTMAN sold 45 Ohio Steers, nice ripe Cattle at 16c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. EASTMAN & GILLIS sold for selves 64 Illinois Steers, a tidy lot, at 14¼c., all round, weight 7¼ cwt.; also 20 small Indiana Steers at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 5¼ cwt., and again 19 Kentucky Steers, tidy Cattle, at 14c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. W. MARTIN sold for self 52 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 14¼c.@15¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. R. MURRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 61 Illinois Steers, a fair lot, at 14¼c.@16c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. HURD & McCLAFLIN sold 110 Illinois steers, a medium lot, at 14c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 128 Illinois Steers, off the Home Farm, from fair to good, at 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 57 Illinois Steers, coarse Cattle, at 14c.@16c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again, for some 120 Kentucky Steers, from good to prime, at 15½c.@17c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold for selves 56 Illinois Steers, common Cattle, at 13c.@14c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 36 Michigan Steers, common cattle, at 13c.@14½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 79 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, at 15¼c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also some 85 Kentucky Steers, from fair to prime at 15c.@17c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; and, again, 47 Kentucky, from fair to good, at 15¼c.@16¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; and, again 70 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, at 14¼c.@15¼c. ℘ lb.; this lot had a small top that sold at 16c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & McGRAW sold 16 Lambs, weight 910 lbs., at 8½c. ℘ lb.; 4 Sheep, weight 510 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 371 Sheep, weight 12,714 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 29 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,770 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 20 Canada Lambs, weight 1,310 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 3 Canada Lambs, weight 225 lbs., at 10c. ℘ lb.; 1 Sheep, weight 125 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.

ASBURY & LEECH sold 88 Lambs, weight 5,350 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,240 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 38 Sheep, weight 3,830 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.

J. KIRBY sold 27 Sheep, culls, weight 2,470 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 121 Sheep, weight 12,[illegible] lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 5,660 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 75 State Sheep, weight 6,970 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 112 State Sheep, weight 7,590 lbs. at 6c. ℘ lb.; 58 Sheep, weight 5,350 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 5 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ℘ lb.; 109 Lambs, weight 4,[illegible] lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; [illegible] Indiana Sheep, weight 3,[illegible] lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 4,770 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 226 Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 4,310 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 77 Lambs, weight 5,540 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 10 Sheep, weight 1,170 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 106 Lambs, weight 6,[illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ℘ lb.; 350 Lambs, weight 22,605 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; 94 Sheep, weight 8,605 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 444 Sheep, weight 41,540 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 26 Lambs, weight 1,840 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; 172 Lambs, weight 16,225 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb. Most of the above stock was from Canada.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-ST.

Weekly report of sales effected at above yards for week ending Sept. 5, 1870: 1,160 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@7c., ℘ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 7c.@10c., ℘ lb.; 13 Beeves at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.; 23 Cows and Calves sold together at $65@$85 ℘ head; 560 Veals at 9c.@11½c.@12c. ℘ lb.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Barrett, Mark Smith, Miss Louisa Moore and Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

In Paris, on Sunday night, as the proclamation of the Council of Ministers announcing the military disasters and the surrender of the Emperor, became known, the excitement became indescribable. The shops of favorites of the Imperial dynasty were in danger of being sacked, and places where pictures of the Imperial family were displayed were soon closed, or the obnoxious prints carefully concealed. Rumors of a dictatorship were prevalent. The crowds in the streets, refrained from violence, however. Throughout the night anxious crowds thronged the streets, and at the dawn of day eagerly sought the offices of the newspapers to learn the news. As the excitement grew, demonstrations were made against the Empire in the form of tearing down emblems of the Imperial dynasty and the eagles from the flags of the Garde National. As the hour for the reassembling of the Corps Legislatif approached the multitude marched to the hall, shouting *Déchéance*, or the forfeiture of the Imperial authority, and "Vive la Republique." Regiments passing through the streets on their arrival from the provinces were received with cries of "Vive la Ligne," "Vive la Republique," the Garde National reversing their arms, as a token of amity. The marching regiments are represented as singing "Mourir pour la Patrie." About 3 P. M. the crowd learned of the passage by the Chamber of the vote of *Déchéance*, when the wildest enthusiasm seized them. At 4 P. M. the flag was lowered from the Tuileries whence, it was stated, the Empress had departed. The populace rushed through the palace, but there is no evidence that any outrage was committed.

In the Corps Legislatif, on Saturday, the declaration of the Minister of War, which, as announced in the TIMES yesterday morning, concealed the fact of the Emperor's surrender, created excitement. A proposition to drive the enemy from the soil was submitted, but without voting on it the Chamber adjourned to Monday, at 1 P. M. At the appointed hour the Deputies assembled. The result of the meeting was the passage of a vote virtually declaring the Empire at an end, and transferring the power to a provisional government, called the "Government of Defense." At 5 P. M. this Government, composed of Gen. TROCHU, MM. JULES SIMON, GAMBETTA, PELLETON, FAVRE, FERRY, KERATRY, CREMIEUX, PICARD and GREVY, assembled for deliberation, M. ROCHEFORT, who had been liberated, taking part in the session. M. KERATRY was appointed Prefect of Police, vice M. PETRI, and M. ETIENNE ARAGO Mayor of Paris. The Provisional Government has taken possession of the offices without confusion, and issued orders for the immediate formation of colossal armies. Two hundred thousand are ready to take the field. The Senate is said to be suppressed and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. A considerable number of the members of the Chamber held a meeting at the residence of M. SCHNEIDER, the late President of that body, and showed a disposition to act independently of the Provisional Government, but sent delegations there. A proclamation, signed by M. LEON GAMBETTA, as Minister of the Interior, was issued on the 4th inst., officially announcing that the *déchéance* had been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif, and the Republic proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. Also, that a government of national defense had been formed, consisting of eleven members and all the delegates of Paris. The names are ARAGO, EMANUEL, CREMIEUX, JULES FAVRE, JULES FERRY, GAMBETTI, GARNIER-PAGES, GLAIS-BIZOIN, EUGENE PELLETON, M. PICARD, ROCHEFORT, and JULES SIMON. Gen. TROCHU is to continue as Military Governor of Paris is appointed Minister of War, instead of Gen. PALIKAO; M. FAVRE is Minister of Foreign Affairs; P. MAGNE, of Finances; J. SIMON, of Public Instruction, and CREMIEUX, of Justice.

A returned officer, who tried to reach MCMAHON, confirms the serious wounding of that General, and says the army covered the Emperor on the field of battle and the walls of Sedan sheltered him for an hour longer.

A dispatch from Bouillon, Belgium, says the Emperor with an escort of about 100, mounted, and in carriages with the Imperial cipher, arrived there on Sunday with an armed force of Prussians. He is going to Germany via Liege. He passed Sunday night at Verviers. A Brussels dispatch says the Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to rejoin his father near Cassel. The Emperor is reported to have said that he should return to Paris to exact a reckoning. The King of Prussia telegraphs an account of the interview with NAPOLEON to the Queen, in which he says the Emperor was dejected but dignified. He has assigned him a residence temporarily at Wilhelmshoh, near Cassel.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A cable with seven conducting wires has been ordered for the Irish Channel....The meeting of the International Commission on weights and measures has been indefinitely postponed....The Carlists are said to be flying from Spain, and only a few scattering fights are reported.... The immediate occupation of Rome by Italian troops is anticipated.

GENERAL.

The Kiowa Indians are reported as behaving outrageously, stealing provisions, driving off cattle and defying the authority of their agent. They have, however, given up the captive KOOZER family, consisting of a mother and five children, and received $800 as a ransom.

A game of base-ball, yesterday, between the Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Forest Citys of Cleveland, resulted in the victory of the latter by 15 to 12.

The boiler of the engine "Swatara" exploded yesterday on the Mill Creek Railroad, near St. Clair, Penn., while standing on a side track. The fireman was blown 400 feet and killed, and the engineer was seriously injured.

The annual festival of the German Schuetzenverein commenced at Washington yesterday, to continue three days. Twenty-five per cent. of the receipts will be given for the relief of the widows and orphans of German soldiers.

The schooner *Enterprise* was seized at Round Pond, near Bristol, yesterday, by the United States revenue steamer *Mahoning*, of Portland, for violation of the Revenue laws.

The Republican Convention of Broome County, which met at Binghamton yesterday, recommended Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON as a candidate for Governor.

The death of Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, a distinguished physician and medical writer, took place early yesterday morning, at his residence on Fifth-avenue. His funeral will be held to-morrow.

The Working Men's Central Union met last evening, and adopted resolutions in favor of the Republican Party, besides electing delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

France in Revolution.

The second epoch in the greatest event of this century has arrived. France is a Republic, and a decree of perpetual exclusion from the throne has gone forth against the Emperor and his dynasty. Through what scenes of storm and violence France may yet pass ere she finds herself once more under a fixed Government, it is beyond human prescience to foretell. When did a Republic in France begin and end peaceably? The waters of strife are once more let loose upon the land, and before they are gathered in again, scenes at which the world will stand aghast may possibly occur. It is our lot to live in times which posterity will look back upon with the same absorbing interest that we take in the great Revolution of 1790, or in the wars which devastated Europe in the early part of this century. Let the young mark well the tremendous events which are now taking place across the Atlantic! For ages to come those events will thrill the hearts of mankind, and assume in history their true form and dimensions, now almost lost in the midst of the excitement of the hour.

The sack of the Tuileries is the first stage in this Revolution, as in those which have preceded it. Let us hope that the historical parallel will forever remain incomplete; that the Feast of Pikes, the Reign of Terror, the bloody tragedy of the Guillotine will not again be re-enacted. Where is the master-spirit to guide the destinies of France at this vast crisis in her history? If ever a country stood in need of a great man to lead her through the darkness, it is that afflicted land, which so lately seemed almost supreme in Europe. Is there a MIRABEAU to direct the tempest—or only another DANTON in HENRI ROCHEFORT? Already the name of ROCHEFORT rings loud and clear amid the wild din and confusion of Paris. His time has come sooner than he thought. From a prison he is brought to receive the half-frenzied plaudits of the multitude. The proscribed journalist now has enormous power almost within his grasp, while the Emperor who kept him and a legion of enemies at bay so many years is being hurried to a Prussian fortress. A few weeks—the period of a Summer's holiday—have accomplished all that exiles have dreamed about for nearly twenty long years. We were all accustomed to speak of the extinction of the Napoleonic dynasty in France, but every year seemed to push that consummation further and further into the future. Now, like a flash of lightning, it has come. A comparatively new power in the world has made itself dictator over Europe. Once more the flag of the Republic waves over the Tuileries—and strange indeed will it be if it does not soon fly in other countries where monarchs now deem their thrones secure. Can it be kept much longer out of Italy, or Spain? Nay, more—is not the time nearly ripe for its elevation in England, with multitudes out of employment, with work-houses filled with paupers, with a people weary of a monarch who is ruler only in name?

As for peace, there seems to be no man who dares to utter the word in France. The Republic will fight—even, as we believe, against all hope. Large armies are to be equipped—we know not how or whence. Once before, indeed, forges were set up in the streets of Paris itself, and day and night thousands of men were employed in making gun-barrels. "The women sew tents and coats," says the great historian of that time; "the children scrape surgeons' lint; the old men sit in the market-places; able men are on march; all men in requisition." But such armies as are now arrayed against France never threatened her before. The Germans seem resolved not to leave their work half done. Count BISMARCK's organ, the *North German Correspondent*, puts forward a new programme in its latest issue. The substitution of a new dynasty for that of NAPOLEON, it says, will not suffice. "The time has at length come when Germany must cease to be molested by France, and secure for herself a long period of unbroken peace. It would be absurd to expect this from a mere change of dynasty, for the next sovereign would probably seek popularity by trying to restore the lost military prestige of France." There is truth in this—but let it be remembered that the statement means a continuance of the war. "Does anybody suppose that if the Emperor NAPOLEON were suddenly taken out of the way the war would cease?" That question we asked soon after the war was declared—and now events have answered it. The war will go on—for how long no man can say. The time is only to be measured by the period it will take to exhaust France. Meanwhile, the German Armies have resumed their march upon Paris, with the same rapidity and energy which have characterized all their movements under the direction of VON MOLTKE.

To-morrow at Saratoga.

Is it too much to hope that the delegates to the Convention at Saratoga to-morrow, will remember that their duty is to consult the interests of the party—not the wishes or ambition of individuals? Whether the friends of one are more active than the friends of another, is a matter of small moment. The question to be considered and answered is, Shall the exposition of the party's policy be explicit and satisfactory, or dubious and objectionable? Shall the party be strengthened or weakened by the ground on which it is to conduct the contest?

There is unusual necessity for care on the part of delegates, because unusual efforts have been made to influence their action in behalf of particular candidates. Much has been said for weeks past in favor of persons—little or nothing in reference to principles. A stranger brought suddenly here might not unnaturally conclude that the Republican organization exists as an auxiliary to individuals—not as a means of protecting the rights and promoting the prosperity of the country. There are cliques which evidently act upon this hypothesis. There are office-holders who believe that the chief part of their business is the manipulation of the party, and the selection of its candidates. According to this view, the Convention to-morrow is merely a pleasant formality; everything has been settled beforehand, and the delegates must obey orders and retire. As for the platform, these adroit managers consider it of trifling importance. A few glittering generalities, and a good supply of buncombe, will make the policy all right!

We venture to remind the members of the Convention that cliques and office-holders do not constitute the party, and that the first condition of its success in November is the promulgation of a policy which shall commend itself to the great body of the people. Republicans cannot hope to "walk over" the course. They have a severe struggle before them, and the result of it depends infinitely less upon the candidates than upon the positions chosen in the field. The real issues do not pertain to persons. There are important public questions, and the people, who will decide the contest, insist upon knowing where the two parties stand in regard to them. The Democrats of other States equivocate, and their example will probably be followed by the New-York Democracy. The Western Republicans have chosen a wiser course. They have singled out great questions, and dealt with them plainly. Will the Saratoga Convention subordinate the cause to the candidates, or the candidates to the cause? Will it content itself with a sorry platform, and rely upon the weight of a mere name at the head of the ticket, or will it realize the difficulties to be encountered, and secure to the party the strength which is imparted by an outspoken and comprehensive policy?

There are topics upon which the Convention must speak if it would win for the party the sympathy and support of the people. Taxation is one of them; the Tariff, another; the action of the Treasury on the debt, another; the buying and building of ships, another; civil service reform, another. These are national questions, not one of which can be evaded without inflicting injury on the party's position. And, locally, there is the Excise law, as an occasion for a liberality which will be appreciated by the Germans more highly than vague assurances of sympathy with the conqueror of France. The just privileges of our German fellow-citizens must not be interfered with to gratify the whims of a few fanatics.

We entreat the Convention to address itself to these matters as to the most important work before it. When, having constructed a sound platform, the members proceed to arrange a ticket, we recommend them to think less of what the cliques desire than of what will be acceptable to the voters. The people will have something to say on election day, let the cliques and the office-holders manage things as they may. If the Convention were misguided enough to make itself a mere hole-and-corner meeting, and sacrifice public interests to gratify a paltry intrigue began last Spring, farewell to our hopes of carrying the State!

Was Napoleon Betrayed?

If the French entered upon the present war with Prussia anything like as well prepared for the conflict as they were supposed to be, the unbroken series of disasters which they have encountered seems most unaccountable. The report of NAPOLEON's insanity, which was current after the battle of Wöerth, was supposed to be confirmed by the constant utterance of the Emperor of the words, "I am betrayed," "I am betrayed;" and yet there is much to justify the belief that he has been most woefully deceived. Under the Army Reorganization act of 1868, the French Army was supposed to consist of the "Active Army," the "Army of the Reserve," and the "National Garde Mobile," so that its total strength on a war footing amounted to nearly eight hundred thousand men. Four hundred thousand of these soldiers were supposed to be always ready for active service, the reserve of four hundred thousand being available at short notice. Despite these figures, however, the French do not seem to have been able to bring together a force of more than the reputed strength of their regular army to check the march of the German invaders. The inference is irresistible that NAPOLEON was deceived as to his actual military strength, by officers whose interest it has been to obtain large appropriations for troops who existed only on paper.

If the French ever had any system of military spies, its management has been most execrable. While the Prussians seem to have been aware of every contemplated movement of the French, almost as soon as it was conceived, the latter appear to have been utterly uninformed, not only of the plans, but even of the whereabouts, of their adversaries. Without any spies, a well-ordered cavalry should have been able to give information of the near approach of such a large body as surprised the forces of BAZAINE at the first battle of Metz. Seventy thousand men—the Prussian strength on that occasion—could not have been concealed in barns or orchards; and if the French scouts had been deployed as they should have been, it would have been impossible for the Prussian attack to have been a surprise. In the matter of arms, also, there must have been much deception, for the supply of Chassepots seems to have been most inadequate. So destitute was Paris of small arms that, we learn recently by the cable, a purchaser of three hundred thousand stand of old muskets was induced to sell them back again to the Government. In some cases, also, we are informed that in many companies there was only one Chassepot to fifteen men. Many stories, too, are told of the part played by the late French Minister of War, Gen. LEBŒUF, in securing the adoption of the Chassepot as the French arm. It is asserted that the LEBŒUF was directly interested in the award of the contract, and that it was by his efforts many superior weapons were excluded from competition. The promptitude shown in accepting Gen. LEBŒUF's resignation in the early days of the war, undoubtedly sprung from a conviction that he was not to be relied upon, for MCMAHON, equally unfortunate, was retained and trusted. When it is remembered that this Minister of War was second in command to the Emperor, it was indeed base betrayal on his part to deceive a master who had loaded him with honors, and who placed implicit reliance in all his reports.

The French Commissariat has also been supposed to be one of the best in the world, but the result shows utter inefficiency in its management. At one time the officers and men of MCMAHON's Army were reported to be half-starved, and that, too, while their line of communication with Paris was uninterrupted. The Prussians, on the other hand, were abundantly supplied with their war sausages of smoked beef, and their war bread, so that the German troops fared well, even when unable to levy contributions upon the country through which they passed. The more we learn of the actual state of affairs with the French, the more evident it becomes that had NAPOLEON been fully apprised of the condition of his army, he would no more have dared to declare war in 1870 than he did in 1866, unless he was actually crazy.

What Admiral Porter Has Done.

Now that Admiral DAVID D. PORTER has been placed at the head of the United States Navy, some brief allusions to the services which have entitled him to that great distinction seem appropriate. Premising, then, that he is the son of Commodore PORTER, one of the heroes of the war of 1812, and that he entered the navy over forty years ago, we pass at once to the outbreak of the rebellion which called him into active service. At that momentous period, when Sumter was attacked and Fort Pickens threatened, PORTER was chosen by the President to proceed with the *Powhatan* to the relief of the latter fort, and to cover the landing of a reinforcement of men under Captain, now Gen. MEIGS. His orders on this occasion gave PORTER extraordinary powers, but without them he would not have been able to surmount the difficulties to be encountered in fitting out his vessel and getting to sea. The expedition, however, arrived at its destination in safety, and was the means of saving the Pensacola Navy-yard from destruction. In this, as in all his subsequent service, PORTER evinced that promptness, decision, and energy which have always characterized him, and which have won for him success under many circumstances where a less resolute man must have failed.

In the expedition against New-Orleans, under Admiral FARRAGUT, PORTER had command of the mortar fleet, which did such effective service in disabling the forts, and rendering their passage by the wooden vessels practicable. The fire of this fleet of mortar-boats was destructive beyond parallel, as was subsequently proved by the official report of the condition of Forts Jackson and St. Philip after their capture. By the simple device of dressing the tops of his masts with trees, PORTER was enabled to deceive the rebels as to the exact locality of his vessels, which were partially concealed by woods, and was therefore enabled to lie much nearer the forts than he otherwise could have done. In fact, throughout this bombardment and during his subsequent service, he showed himself very fertile in expedients for deceiving and taking advantage of the enemy. The sham monitor which he some time later sent drifting past the batteries at Vicksburg, was one of his devices. Although consisting only of a wooden raft, fitted up to look like an iron-clad, it created the greatest consternation among the rebels, and caused them to blow up the *Indianola*, one of their iron-clads, which was nearly completed.

After the capture of New-Orleans, Port Hudson, and Grand Gulf, Admiral FARRAGUT went East, and Admiral PORTER was for two years the commanding officer of our naval forces on the Mississippi. He improvised a navy at Mound City, making use of common river boats and craft of all sorts for the purpose. He was soon in possession of a fleet of over one hundred vessels, which rendered most efficient service. A history of his services in Western waters would fill a chapter of itself, and would include many of the details of the investment and capture of Vicksburg—for PORTER co-operated there with GRANT and SHERMAN, and established those friendly relations with each which will end only with their lives. Wherever GRANT required the assistance of a naval force, PORTER was ready, whether it were in front of the water batteries, or in the narrow windings of the Yazoo and its tributaries. The fleets under PORTER co-operated thoroughly with the army under GRANT, and when Vicksburg finally capitulated, both were the recipients of a vote of thanks from Congress. PORTER being created a full Rear-Admiral, with rank from July 4, 1863.

Admiral PORTER also co-operated with BANKS in the celebrated Red River campaign which, in spite of its ill success as a combined series of operations, was extremely creditable to the Admiral of the fleet. It was during this campaign that it was at first thought that the gun-boats would be unable to return over the Red River Falls, and would have to be abandoned. Such a thought was far from the mind of PORTER, who felt sure he could maintain himself until the water rose, even should the army be withdrawn. Even after the construction of the dam across the river, a work for accomplishing which Lieut.-Col. BAILEY gained his promotion to a Brigadier-Generalship, it was no light task to get the vessels over, and those who best know the difficulties of the case are warmest in their praise of the energy and courage which PORTER displayed in directing this hazardous undertaking. But it was characteristic of the man to enter heart and soul into whatever he undertook, and to succeed wherever success was possible.

As commandant of the North Atlantic Squadron, PORTER was present at the first, and also at the final, attack on Fort Fisher. When Gen. BUTLER, after his first futile attempt, retired from the fort, PORTER and his fleet still remained in the vicinity, the Admiral feeling convinced that GRANT would order another attack, as, indeed, was the case. And when Fort Fisher finally capitulated, after a combined attack of the army and navy, Admiral PORTER, as well as Gen. TERRY, received the thanks of Congress for brilliant services on that occasion. He was subsequently at City Point, on the James River, rendering such assistance as Gen. GRANT needed from the navy until LEE's surrender at Appomatox.

These are but a few of the events in Admiral PORTER's career during the war. They suffice to show that he has done some service to the State, and that he is an officer whom the country should delight to honor. He is personally fearless and decided, and never hesitates to fulfill any duty which he may be called upon to perform. He is outspoken almost to a fault, and does not hesitate to defend any measure he believes for the good of the service with his pen as well as in conversation. He has done much to benefit the navy during his recent administration of its affairs; but of this it is not now our purpose to speak. His plainness of speech and decision of character have made him some enemies, but more friends; and Admiral PORTER is today acknowledged by a majority of its officers to be the leader of the navy in influence and ability, as he is its commander by virtue of his rank.

Western Republicans on Taxation and the Tariff.

The high-tariff organs have assured us that the West, when its time to speak arrived, would not be found on the side of revenue reform, and that Western Republicans especially would exert much of their influence in favor of continuing the present duties. A Detroit correspondent, in confirmation of the same view, has sent us an ultra-protectionist document, with the information that it obtains a welcome reception from Western farmers.

We naturally turn to formal expressions of Republican opinion for a confirmation or correction of these statements. These are the days of Conventions, and the West has its share of them. Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri have all given expression to Republican sentiment within the last few days,—and by a coincidence which the monopolists may be able to explain, all of them have pronounced in behalf of revenue reform. There is hardly a crumb of comfort for the extreme protectionists in any of them.

Michigan, which spoke first, demands such an adjustment of taxation as shall be "least prejudicial to the industrial interests of every class and section, securing to the home producer a fair competition against foreign capital and labor." An equality of benefits is not compatible with monopoly. *That* seeks exclusive and invidious favors, at the expense of other classes. Pennsylvania profits at the expense of other sections. The necessity for raising a large revenue from customs' duties is a guarantee against undue competition with foreign labor—and this is protection sufficient. It is rational and just protection as distinguished from the ruinous system which the extremists uphold.

Illinois is more emphatic. Here is what the Republicans of that State say:

> *Resolved*, That as taxation is a pecuniary burden, imposed by public authority on the property of the people for the maintenance of government, the payment of its debts, and the promotion of the general welfare, Congress ought not to tax the substance and the earnings of the citizen for any other purpose than above indicated; and that it is wrongful and oppressive to enact Revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another; and we hold, that the best system of protection to industry is that which imposes the lightest burdens and the fewest restrictions on the property and business of the people.

This is the creed of moderate revenue reformers in a nutshell. Let not one man be taxed for the enrichment of another, nor one industry for the aggrandizement of another, nor one section of a country to build up special interests in another. The legislation which fosters exceptionally the trade of an individual, or of a locality, to the detriment of others, exceeds the limitations by which the power to tax is regulated. The equitable distribution of burdens which best comports with the interests of the revenue is also that which best promotes the welfare of industry at large. It is incidental protection—not protection for the sake of monopolies.

Missouri's position seemed somewhat doubtful. The liberal course of the St. Louis *Democrat* has been assailed as not in harmony with local Republican feeling; some of the supporters of MCCLURG, the "regular" candidate for the Governorship, have extolled his ultra views in regard to protection as a passport to popular favor in a State whose industrial development proceeds at a rapid pace. One of the earlier telegraphic dispatches represented the Convention—or that major part of it which nominated MCCLURG—as having declared for protection in a sense understood by monopolists. Indeed, a resolution was adopted sufficiently equivocal in its terms to admit of interpretation either way. Monopolists or reformers have only to put their own construction upon it to make it acceptable to their tastes. But the platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and, as we read the proceedings, adopted, with the exception of the resolution relating to enfranchisement, admits of no such double meaning. It has the clear ring of good metal:

> "That we are in favor of as rapid a reduction of taxation as will be consistent with the conscientious discharge of our public obligations, and such a reform in revenue service as will simplify the mode of collecting taxes and reduce the number of officials employed for that purpose; and that we are opposed to any system of taxation which will tend to the creation of monopolies, and benefit one industry or interest at the expense of another."

The seceders who nominated B. GRATZ BROWN on the broad and generous ground of re-enfranchisement, as applied to those who now suffer from disabilities, also adopted the first part of this resolution. The fact in this case is not particularly significant. Mr. BROWN, whose editorial labors contributed greatly to the strength of the Republican Party in times when it needed that service, is an earnest and consistent revenue reformer; and Senator SCHURZ stands beside him. More suggestive is the concession which the friends of MCCLURG found it expedient to make to the Republican sentiment of the State. The demand for fiscal amendment must be strong in Missouri when an extreme protectionist candidate like MCCLURG accepts a nomination on a platform which, in its general aspect, is liberal enough to satisfy revenue reformers.

The French Republican leaders in exile, as well as those at home, have shown in the present crisis a moderation and a dignity which contrast favorably with their attitude at any other period of the national history. The fatal divisions of 1848 seem to be buried and forgotten, and for the present they are more mindful of what they owe to their country than what they owe to any section of their party. LOUIS BLANC writes from London a manly and sensible letter, pointing out that France will regain the sympathies of the world by repudiating the present war in so far as it was a war of two men, but by standing upon her right to demand honorable terms of peace. So long as the enemy occupies her soil, the veteran Republican maintains there is but one course open to his country, and in the perfect unanimity of men of all shades of political faith in this conviction, lies the true might of a reconstituted France.

It seems to be quite impossible to impress the fact upon the public mind that kerosene requires to be treated with as much caution as gunpowder. The carelessness of the man who yesterday caused an extensive fire in Brooklyn, by throwing a match with which he had been lighting a cigar into a vessel containing the explosive fluid, needs no comment, but it is perhaps scarcely so obvious that the leaving of such a vessel in an exposed position was equally culpable. There are dangers enough to be apprehended from the adulteration of kerosene, without the risk of its public exposure being superadded.

The publication of the Annual Report of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, with its invaluable array of commercial facts and statistics, will awaken a renewed regret that the interest taken in this institution by the great body of merchants is of so lukewarm a character. Without the active and untiring efforts of a comparatively small section of its members, the chief commercial association of the country would have no tangible evidence to show that it existed at all, and a body of information like that which has been collated in the present volume would be left crude and undigested in trade reports and local returns. The Commercial Guilds were the proudest adjuncts to the Republics of the Middle Ages. In this respect we might with advantage take a lesson from the Italy and Flanders of mediæval Europe.

EDMOND ABOUT's sketch, elsewhere reprinted, of Paris awakened from her dream of luxury and extravagance, and calmly facing the impending life-struggle, is, at the present moment, full of interest. An optimist may find much cause for satisfaction in the salutary results on the populace of the capital of the calamities that have overtaken France. Native manliness begins to take the place of effete dandyism, plain living takes the place of an epicurean fastidiousness, and in dress, as in diet, a Spartan simplicity has superseded a more than Athenian degree of artificial refinement. It is well for Paris that it is beginning to comprehend that a woman may look as well in a ten dollar dress as in one that costs two hundred dollars. Is it too much to expect that in our faithful adhesion to the styles of M. WORTH we may also copy this latest and most admirable one?

If the new Provisional Government of the French Republic appeals, as is reported, to a Constituent Assembly, it will be the third time in their national history that such a body has been convened. The first was opened at Versailles May 5, 1789, and, together with Deputies of the nobles and of the clergy, was called the States General. On the refusal of these two sections to sit along with the representatives of the people, the latter—numbering 558—took the name of the National Assembly, and on the doors of the council hall being shut against them, began their deliberations with the celebrated meeting in the Tennis Court. Their session continued for upward of two years, during which they remodeled the National Constitution. The second Constituent Assembly was elected by universal suffrage from France and her colonies, and numbered nine hundred members. They met in Paris on May 4, 1848, six weeks after the proclamation of the Republic. Among other measures, they appointed Gen. CAVAIGNAC Dictator, to suppress the revolt among the Socialists, and ordered the election of a President which ended in the choice of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The Republican Constitution was also adopted by them before their dissolution, on May 24, 1849.

Gen. TROCHU may find writing for the newspapers not uniformly compatible with the responsibilities of government, but if he always writes as much to the purpose as in his letter which we reprint from the *Temps*, he can scarcely write too often. The *idées Napoleoniennes* are but half truths beside the calm and statesmanlike opinions of the new Republican Minister of War. "The only true force is moral force," is in brief the statement which the Governor of Paris conveyed in his famous appeal to the people, and which he defends in the letter to which we have referred. Let this statement be the motto of the Third Republic, and the reproach of generations, that Frenchmen are incapable of self-government, will be rolled away, and the sympathies of every lover of freedom throughout the world will attend the Government that has just been launched in such troubled waters.

When a stormy petrel like MAZZINI is on the wing we may look out for political squalls. As the narrator of his late capture and lodgment in Gaeta surmises, he probably wished to be taken and placed on Italian soil, even if behind prison bars just at this moment. The veteran plotter has studied the political horizon too long not to see afar off the lurid glare of the coming Republic. The Government of Italy was strong enough a fortnight ago to place him under safe keeping, but now that the proclamation of a French Republic has passed like a magnetic shock over Europe, and Spain and Italy are straining toward the old dream of a trial of Latin democracies, the brooding and massive brow of JOSEPH MAZZINI may be once more called from a dungeon into the councils of an enfranchised people.

If the firemen of this City are always as prompt in their attendance at fires as they were at the one which occurred in our office, yesterday, the public may be congratulated on possessing the services of a most energetic and trustworthy body of men. There is but one corner of the TIMES building in which a fire could possibly occur, and, of course, that corner took fire yesterday. Almost as soon as it was discovered, the firemen were on the spot, and extinguished the flames in so scientific a manner that it was almost worth while having a fire in one's house to witness it. We hope not to trouble these brave men again, but we gladly bear witness now to the great efficiency which evidently characterizes the whole force.

SOME OBJECTS OF SYMPATHY.

1. The purchasers of the *Tribune* "extra" on Sunday when they found they had been cheated of their money, and that the catchpenny paper contained no news.
2. The purchasers of the *Tribune* on Monday, when they discovered that unsold copies of Sunday's paper had been palmed off upon them.
3. The *Tribune* itself, when it finds that the House of ORLEANS is not to be restored.
4. The *Tribune's* "special correspondent" who heard the loud clicks of the needle-gun, upon discovering that his fiction has been exposed.
5. The London *Daily News*, when it finds that the war dispatches which it pays for are claimed by the *Tribune* as its own.
6. People who are led by the puffs of the *Tribune* into advertising in that journal, and discover that they might as well have put their advertisements in the East River—since ordinary readers of the *Tribune* only buy turnip-seed and mangold-wursel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"JULIUS CÆSAR" AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The name of JULIUS CÆSAR is, just now, portentous. At a moment when the greatest modern system which that name typifies is crashing to its ruin, at a moment when the breezes that blow over the fairest champaigns of France are thick with battle-smoke, and heavy with the scent of blood, humanity hears the very title of CÆSAR with a shudder. The sound reminds us that all this desolation and death, all this bitter humiliation of the pride of a splendid nation, is the cost of seeking to prop up a system of which the Roman Emperor 2,000 years ago set the gorgeous yet baleful example, and of which the French Emperor, his biographer, has striven to be the great modern representative. To hear the name of CÆSAR, too, reminds us of beautiful Gaul—the Gaul once "divided in three parts"—which is now so vainly and pitifully changed into a land of mourning, if not of despair. It makes us recollect afresh the peace, the smiling prosperity of six short weeks ago, and contrast it with the misery and irreparable destruction of today; of the Cæsar whose word, yesterday, might have stood against the world, while, today, none are so poor to do him reverence; of the people who, whatever their frailties, are gallant and high-spirited in the loftiest degree, and who, with their magnificent military history, perhaps will feel their disaster more keenly than would any other race beneath the sun. Their punishment may be just, perhaps, for having endured a Cæsar; but it will not be for that reason less difficult to bear.

Still, SHAKESPEARE's "Julius Cæsar" is only a play, although a play unusually consonant with recorded history. The subject was a favorite one in SHAKESPEARE's time, probably not so much because of the democratic moral of the catastrophe, as because of the brilliant celebrity of the central figures. CÆSAR was, in truth, surrounded by such a galaxy of magnificent personages that it is a wonder his individual fame "stuck" so "fiery off" as it did. One consequence appears in the play, of which SCHLEGEL rightly observes that *Brutus*, not *Cæsar*, is the hero; and we may add, that either *Cassius* or *Marc Antony* might, with a little less of the art that suppressed *Mercutio*, have eclipsed even "the noblest Roman of them all." The same has been said of the other English *Julius Cæsars* known to have preceded SHAKESPEARE's, one of which, now lost, is apparently alluded to in a speech of *Polonius*, in "Hamlet," and the other by WILLIAM ALEXANDER, afterward Earl of STERLINE, is still extant. Perhaps the desire to attain historical fidelity may, as JOHNSON surmises, have impeded the natural vigor of SHAKESPEARE's genius in this work. At all events he forgets in it the cunning of his touch as regards climax and anti-climax. The green curtain should descend on *Julius Cæsar* when he hides his face in his toga, and falls all bleeding in the Capitol. We have no business afterward at Philippi even to witness poetical justice on *Cæsar's* murderers. The prolongation is, doubtless, one reason for belittling the great conqueror's true historical proportions. Were these preserved, he would be too much regretted after his disappearance from the scene. Yet, notwithstanding this ostensible necessity, and in spite of the beautiful lines and nice discrimination of character that follow the successful conspiracy, we cannot but think *Cæsar* the true pivot and centre of the drama, and find it hard to listen with unmixed satisfaction to the long scenes that follow his assassination.

It is some time since this play has been seen in a New-York theatre, and longer since it has been well acted here. As offered last night at Niblo's Garden, we recognize much in the performance to commend. The principal actors, curiously enough, come from the most distant and precisely opposite points of the compass. Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, the *Marc Antony*, is an English artist, who on this occasion made his first appearance in America. He has a fine person, an agreeable face, an easy and unconventional gait and manner, and a flexible and sonorous voice. He delivered his great speeches with prodigious energy, and was cheered to the echo. The impression made by Mr. MONTGOMERY was favorable, and the public will no doubt be glad to see him in other characters. Mr. DAVENPORT appeared to decided advantage as *Brutus*. The quiet dignity and natural delivery with which he personified the great Roman were artistic and commendable, and there were moments when Mr. DAVENPORT rose to a high level of excellence. Mr. BARRETT has evidently bestowed on the study of *Cassius* much care and thought. He is impassioned, vigorous and often subtle in the character, and has in it the rare merit of disregarding his audience and entirely merging his individuality in the part he plays. While his conception, or rather, we should say, the representation of it betrays here and there some unevenness, Mr. BARRETT's *Cassius* deserves to be assigned high rank as a Shakespearean effort and is certainly very creditable to his powers. Mr. MARK SMITH, the *Casca* of the evening, was received with hearty applause, he appearing for the first time here since his return from London, and gave a robust and pleasantly cynical picture of an eccentric and not easily acted character. That able and careful performer, Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON, has an imperfect notion, we fear, of the historical lineaments of CÆSAR, whether physical or intellectual, and although he reads the lines with accuracy and a due sense of responsibility, fails either to set forth the contrast intended by SHAKESPEARE, or to meet the ideal expected by a historical student. Mme. PONISI and Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN are satisfactory respectively as *Portia* and *Calphurnia*, and the Roman mob, if it did not last night quite come up to the standard of one of CHARLES KEAN'S, at the Princess'—which might have been called, if the expression may be pardoned, the very *élite* of *canaille*—was well drilled and delivered itself on the whole with good accent and discretion. We may add that the great scenes of the play—that of the killing of *Cæsar*, the subsequent speeches in the street, and the great dialogues between *Brutus* and *Cassius*, were vehemently and repeatedly applauded.

The management of Niblo's deserve congratulation on the happy results of their combination. All the chief players were called before the curtain between the acts and at the close of last evening's tragedy, and greeted with enthusiastic cheers. To-night the same artists are to appear in "Othello," when, from appearances, they are likely to attract a gathering equal even to the dense crowd that assembled to witness "Julius Cæsar." Shakespearean revivals on so fine a scale are exceedingly rare among us, and we shall be glad to see the enterprise of Messrs. JARRETT and PALMER in presenting the present series handsomely remunerated.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

An Excursion Over the Line—The Work in Progress of Completion—Cars to Run in December.

From the Schenectady Star, Sept. 2.

Yesterday the directors of the Schenectady and Susquehanna Railroad, accompanied by the contractors and several friends, made a tour of inspection over the line to see what progress had been made in the work of grading, &c.

The precise point where the Schenectady and Susquehanna will enter the city or intersect the line of the New-York Central is not yet determined. Leaving that for future decision, we strike the located line at the plank road. From here it passes just north of the dwelling-house of N. I. SCHERMERHORN, running along the base of the hill, gradually rising until it reaches the lands of the widow MYERS and Col. CAMPBELL; the line here passes through a deep cut of nearly thirty feet for about a fourth of a mile. This cut is partly on section 2 and partly on section 3, and contains over 100,000 cubic yards of excavation. Section 3 takes us to the lands of WM. C. GREENE. Upon this section there is a large arch culvert 194 feet long which is completed, with the exception of the parapet walls. It is built of good solid gray wacke stone which is found near that point. The ravine here is 60 feet deep and will take 60,000 yards of earth to fill. This section is over one-third done. Section 4 passes through the lands of ABRAM VEEDER and is graded ready for the ties. Section 5, on the farm of WM. A. CROUNCE, is light work and one-fourth done. Section 6 is light work, passes through the lands of DANIEL ROGERS and THOMAS WINGATE. Section 7 brings the line up to Kelley's Tavern. This section is in a fair state of progress, the work is already half done. Section 8 passes through the lands of JAMES TULLOCK and JOHN LIDDLE; the work on this section is in a fine state of progress and is now two-thirds completed. Section 9 crosses the Norman's Kiln and passes through the farm of DUNCAN FURGUSON. The work on this section is nearly completed. Section 10 crosses the plank road east of Duanesburg Corners and passes through the lands of WM. LIDDLE; about one-third of the work on this section has been done. Section 11 passes just north of Duanesburg Corners; the grading is already half done. Section 12 crosses the great western turnpke about one-quarter of a mile west of Case's tavern; but little work has been done here yet, probably not more than one-fourth completed. Section 13—brings us to the junction with the Albany and Susquehanna Road, about three-quarters of a mile east of Quaker-street Station. Considerable work has been done upon this section. As all know, who are at all acquainted with the formation of the country between the city and the point of intersection with the Albany and Susquehanna Road, the route is not a very easy one through which to build railroads. The land is broken into gulleys and ravines, the route interrupted by hills, and with an elevation of some four hundred feet to be overcome, and yet by successful engineering the road will be built with an easy grade which at no point is as great as that of the Albany and Susquehanna Road, and nothing to be compared with the Central between here and Albany. If our memory is not at fault the average grade will not be over twenty-five or thirty feet to the mile, and in no case more than sixty or sixty-five feet to the mile. So much is due to the success of modern engineering. Differing almost from all our railroads, which are constructed through the valleys and follow the lowest ground, this road keeps upon the high ground in order to reach the point of intersection without any heavy grades.

There is some heavy work besides the deep cut on section 2, and the culvert and fill on section 3. The bridge across the Norman's Kiln, on section 9, will be 800 feet long and 60 feet high, the abutments of masonry, the superstrucure of wood on the Howe truss plan. The ravine near Duanesburg Corners will be crossed by a trestle bridge 800 feet long—the timber is already on the ground for this work. There are several other small bridges and culverts, but none of any great size. The work has progressed much faster than we had supposed, and if any of our "old fogies" are still skeptical about a railroad from here to the Albany and Susquehanna Road, they need only to pass over the line to assure them that the Schenectady and Susquehanna Railroad is a fixed fact. The directors, with Messrs. BEACH, ALTON & Co., the contractors, deserve great praise for the energy shown in thus pushing this important enterprise so rapidly toward completion, and especially so while so many of our citizens who are to be greatly benefitted by the completion of the road have shown so little interest, and some of them, in fact, not only shown indifference, but manifested a spirit of opposition. But no matter, let the old fogies sleep on. Some day between this and the 1st of January, 1871, they will be startled by the screech of the locomotive as it comes thundering through the deep cut which can be seen a short distance west of this city, drawing a long train of cars loaded with coal from the mines of Pennsylvania. Next Winter when they warm themselves by a fire from coal brought over the Schenectady and Susquehanna Railroad, then we hope they will have faith in the building of the road, if not before. We have given our readers some idea of the progress made in grading the road-bed. We may also state that the ties and iron is all contracted for, and 300 tons of the iron rail are now on the ground, 300 tons more are ready for shipment at the Griswold Iron Works in Troy; this is nearly half enough for the entire road and its branches. It will require 35,000 ties, 12,000 of these are now on the line and the balance are to be delivered soon. Work was not commenced until the middle of June, and but little was done before the 1st of July, and they have already moved 85,000 cubic yards of excavation, 20,000 of it rock. The greater part of this work was done in the month August. The force employed now is over 400 men, besides teams, carts, railroad cars, &c. The force is constantly increasing and the grading is all contracted to be finished by the 1st of November. From the progress already made and the energy of the men who have the management, we expect to see the road completed, and the cars running by the 15th of December.

The French National Subscription.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* publishes a call to the French subscribers to the national subscription, urging them, in view of the disaster which has befallen the French Army, and the horrible butcheries at the three days' battle at Sedan, to renew their subscriptions as far as possible. It furnishes addresses, where subscriptions will be received. Messrs. LASSALLE & Co. have received a draft from Clifton, Canada, for the sum of $135. The French population of New-Orleans has transmitted a second installment in aid of the French wounded, amounting to the sum of 30,000 francs, and the Committee has made a new appeal to the French and friends of the French people in that city. It is expected that a third installment of 20,000 francs will be sent in a short time.

At Mobile, a subscription has been started under the auspices of the French Vice-Consul. The Committee organized there is composed of MM. LOUIS AUBERLIN, MATHIEU, FRANCESKI and VICTOR LANGLOIS.

The French Ex-Superioress of the Orphelinat de Saint Vincent de Paul, previous to her departure to Europe in the *Pereire*, to administer to the French wounded, was the recipient of a brilliant testimonial from the leading French residents, consisting of a gold medal, with appropriate inscription.

PARIS AND THE INVASION.

The Feeling at the Capital—Condition of the City—The Imperial Family—Official Mismanagement—Sentiments Toward Foreigners—The Supposed Rioters of La Villette.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The entire dearth of news from the Army of the Rhine for the past two days, following upon the very meagre details which the Minister of War has thought fit to communicate to the public, it was feared might react unfavorably upon the popular mind in Paris. This has not been the case, and even the announcement this morning that telegraphic communications are cut off between Paris and Metz does not create any undue movement. Anxiety and suspense may be read on almost every face, but the moment for mere ebullitions of feeling is past. The nation seems to have resolved to accept with heroism the situation forced upon it, and is preparing with undaunted courage to assert itself. The Emperor is completely set aside—ignored—and the men who, for the sake of the national honor, have assumed the command, inspire a firm and growing confidence which renders any outbursts of opinion unnecessary.

THE CONDITION OF PARIS.

Paris was yesterday calmer than usual in its aspect. Many more of the shops are now closed on Sunday than in ordinary times, for buyers are rarer, and many of the sellers have gone off to the war. Around the various "Casernes," in which the troops are quartered, groups of citizens, with wives and children, might be seen looking on with scrutinizing glances, as if to try to form some idea of what a battle-field might be by a close study of its primary elements. A certain laxity of discipline appears to prevail in the regiments now in Paris, if I may judge by the appearance of the "Caserne" in the Boulevard Malesherbes yesterday afternoon, every window of which, up to the fourth and fifth stories, was garnished with three or four young fellows, sitting on the ledges with their red-trowsered legs hanging over the sides in a fashion to give an idea that the whole building was so crammed that it was overflowing at every crevice; while innumerable jests were interchanged from window to window, and with the crowd on the pavements below. The Boulevards yesterday were not the centre of attraction. All the world (with the exception of a few hundreds of thousands not worth mentioning) was seen en route for the fortifications or the camps of the *mobiots* outside the city. The Bois de Boulogne was thronged; the continually-repeated, but not strictly veracious, statement that the fine trees which are the pride of the capital were to be cut down as a part of the measures for defense, brought crowds to take a farewell look at this favorite promenade. Only those trees nearest to the glacis are to be felled. The handsome entrance from the Avenue de l'Imperatrice is removed, and the earth-works, draw-bridge and portcullis nearly completed at this point.

THE DEFENSES OF THE CITY.

At 5 o'clock no more carriages were allowed to enter the Bois. It is now closed by a strong guard before night-fall. The Porte Maillot entrance to Paris (in a line with the Champs Elysées on the opposite side of the Arc de Triomphe) is at about the same stage of completion as that of the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. A temporary bridge has been thrown over the ditch at this point, and the passengers in the Neuilly and Courbevore omnibuses are required to alight as a precaution, the bridge not having been subjected to the usual tests. At St. Denis, where there is a second line of fortifications, the works are very nearly terminated. All is ready for the reception of the enemy, with the exception of letting in the water into the ditches. The attention of the military engineers in charge of the defenses of the city has just been directed to a weak point—the mouth of the great sewer, which empties its contents into the Seine at Asnières. The admission of a hostile army into the very heart of Paris by this open door would indeed be putting these wonderful subterranean constructions to another sort of strategical purpose from that ascribed to the Emperor and Baron HAUSSMANN. It is the universal belief in Paris that every measure was taken when the network of sewers was designed to put the Tuileries Palace in communication by them with all the forts around the city and with the principal barracks within its walls, so that at any moment a host of troops might be called out of the ground to defend the Imperial family against the people in case of insurrection.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS SON.

The people have no need to conspire now: the name of NAPOLEON would be a derision if any one had time to think of him at this time. During the first day or two after his arrival at Chalons, the Emperor was invisible to every one. On Saturday, he is reported as having appeared on horseback and to have been surrounded by soldiery crying, "lead us to battle." This is probably a mild way of putting it in recounting the rather ugly reception to which Majesty must have exposed itself on the occasion of its first appearance in public after the "skedaddle" from Metz. M. JEANNERVRE, war correspondent of *Le Temps*, has no mercy on his Sovereign. M. JEANNERVRE is a retired officer of the army, who, for the past year, has been engaged in writing very clever articles in the Opposition journal above-mentioned, and is now, from his military experience, admirably fitted for his present duty. He affirms, in a late letter from the army, that at Metz no one made any secret of his opinion of the Emperor's incapacity, and that it was said openly that he was too old and too feeble in character to be able to take the decided steps so frequently necessary; that he ought to return to St. Cloud, and above all not to forget to take his son with him, this youth talking at table among the Generals and other officers who were invited to dine with his father, and with an air of authority, giving his opinion upon important events with the most imperturbable assurance. The late hurried journey of His Majesty and son in the direction of St. Cloud, counseled by public opinion at Metz, continues to irritate the national sensibilities. It appears that every time the Emperor changes his quarters a delay of twenty-four hours in victualing the army is the result; that is to say, on the line taken by the Imperial train. In order to insure safe and rapid passage, orders are sent forward to turn aside every train of merchandise, &c., on the road. This manœuvre and the time required for putting the trains on again, is necessarily at the expense of the soldiers, who are sacrificed to the caprices of our war. A late writer in the *Constitutionnel*, the staunchest defender the Emperor has ever had, referring to the fact, exclaims: "To think that such a thing can happen, while 150,000 men of the Army of the Moselle frequently receive inadequate rations, while Lorraine and Alsace are covered with ruin, and all France is in mourning!"

MISMANAGEMENT.

It is very easy to comprehend how France comes to be in mourning, when we hear of a million of dollars granted to a General of high renown at Court, now Ambassador to a great nation, for the purchase of horses. The money has been spent, but in the ranks of cavalry and artillery regiments the horses are missing. A special messenger has been dispatched to a the general ambassador, with a request that he will be pleased to indicate the whereabouts of either the money or the horses belonging to the Government. Within the past week a Colonel of artillery in a northern province received an order to send his artillery wagons to Paris. He replied that he had plenty of wagons, but no horses. He is telegraphed to purchase horses but when they are bought from the peasants it comes to pass that there are no harness. Another telegram with the reply from the Ministry of War, that there must be harness somewhere, as hundreds of suits have been charged on the books of the regiment. The Colonel refers to the books of his predecessor and finds entries of harness bought and paid for, but no harness is to be found in the stores. The artillery wagons were sent to their destination drawn by horses harnessed with ropes, as ingeniously as possible under the circumstances. With these glaring incidents of maladministration occurring all over France Marshal LEBŒUF undertook to make war. This is the conversation certified by good authority to have taken place in the Committee room before the declaration of war:

M. DE KERATRY—Marshal, are we ready?

Marshal LEBŒUF—Entirely ready.

M. DE KERATRY—You give us your word of honor? Consider what a crime it would be to engage France in war without having provided for every possible contingency.

LEBŒUF—I give you my word of honor that we are completely prepared.

M. DE CASSAGNAC—One word more. What do you understand by these words "*Being ready?*"

M. LEBŒUF—(with authority)—I understand by that to say that *if the war should last a year, we would not have even so much as a button to buy.*

These are solemnly declared to be the exact words of Marshal LEBŒUF.

THE EMPRESS.

The last attempt of the Empress to rally the "forlorn hope" of popular approval to her, meets with no success. She has caused a model "ambulance" to be established on the terrace of the private garden of the Tuileries, overlooking the Quais—a most admirable position. Twenty-four beds are prepared in two large tents, while three pretty pavillions in blue and white tent-cloth are set up for the uses of a surgery, a pharmacy and an infirmary. All these tents are surmounted by the French flag and the flag of the International Red Cross on a white ground, flaunting new, so that quite a pleasing feature is added to that already charming landscape. Instead of giving the Empress credit for kind, womanly sympathies in her enterprise, a simple mention is made of the facts, with the concluding comment that the locality is decidedly "*sécurical*." It is stated in a morning paper that the American ambulance left Paris yesterday; the number of wounded in the late engagements is so great that it is no longer possible to disdain assistance from any quarter.

RETURN OF SHATTERED REGIMENTS.

A moving scene presented itself last night at 11 o'clock by the return to Paris of the remains of the cavalry regiments—cuirassiers, lancers, hussars, and African chasseurs—that were so terribly cut to pieces at Forbach. All along the line of the Boulevards, the poor fellows were saluted with hurrahs, or rather with the French substitute for this open-mouthed acclamation, and they were invited to refresh themselves so generously at cafés and cabarets, that by the time they reached their destination—the barracks at Gresselle (behind the Hotel Les Invalides) they found themselves in tolerable spirits.

DIPLOMATIC WHISPERS.

There is great animation at the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs since the arrival of M. DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE at his post. Rumors are frequently current of an attempt to bring about a peace, but as yet there seems to be little likelihood of success. Lord LYONS, who has shown himself a firm friend to France throughout her late trials, takes the lead in this peace movement. The Diplomatic Corps meets every day at the British Embassy, to deliberate, and to watch for the moment when the two belligerent Powers will be likely to listen to pacific overtures. When Prince METTERNICH and M. DE NIGRA are seen in conversation, it is immediately supposed that an Austro-Italian alliance is on foot. Diplomacy is active but powerless at this present juncture. The Princess METTERNICH is reported to have nearly had a misadventure on her late journey from Paris to Vienna, where she has gone on a visit. At a small railway station in France she was heard to talk very earnestly in German to a person who had joined her. The sound of the Teutonic tongue was suspicious to our provincial station-master, who kept a close watch upon the Princess, following her as she walked slowly along the platform, which the Princess observing, perceived at once that she was marked as belonging to the enemy's camp, so she turned round quickly and said, "You think because I speak German that I am Prussian; now I speak French; you may set me down for a French woman, but I am neither." Not being able to resist the power of fascination, always at the Princess' command, the official absolutely replied by the compliment that he regretted that he had not the right to arrest her, so as to prevent her journeying further.

ENGLISH HOSTILITY AND IRISH SYMPATHY.

The greatest indignation is felt in France against the course taken by the English Press since the outbreak of the war; this forms a strong contrast with the general sympathy exhibited by the Irish people toward their old allies, the French—allies in political feeling, allies in religion and probable allies in future complications. Would it not be well for mercenary English journalists who accept the gold of BISMARCK, to reflect upon these facts and upon the probability that in thus reviving the warm feelings of friendship which once existed between the Irish and the French, they are laying a rod in pickle for themselves. Ex-Head Centre STEPHENS, whom I lately reported to you as being at Metz, is stated to have offered the services of eight thousand Fenians, fully armed and equipped, to the Emperor. I do not place the least faith in this story, for it is notorious that Ex-Head Centre STEPHENS is not even able to equip himself.

LABORS OF THE CONSULS—EXPULSION OF GERMANS.

The American Legation is still crowded with Germans, demanding protection against the decree of expulsion. The Ministers and Secretaries of Legation are most actively engaged from morning until night, endeavoring to do services to these unfortunate persons, who fill not only the offices but crowd upon the staircases, and form a line extending into the street during the greater part of the day. At the American Consulate their business is also enormously increased. Gen. MEREDITH READE, Consul-General for France, since the breaking out of the war, has been charged with all the consular affairs of the North German Confederation throughout France. This has become extremely laborious since the expulsion edict, and Gen. READE has been obliged, from day to day, and hour to hour, to send by telegraph for instructions for the numerous American Consuls in France, in view of their new duties. The financial exhibits of the Consul-General for the fiscal year ending June 30 is very satisfactory, showing a large increase in the receipts, and decrease in the expenditure. The returns to the Treasury amount to within a fraction of fifty-four thousand dollars gold. The labor in the Consular office is greatly increased by the war. The number of invoices range from one hundred to two hundred and forty in number. These invoices are made out in triplicates, making sometimes 740 of these papers to be prepared in a single day. The average number of *visés* and passports is sixty per day.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

At the moment of closing my letters, I receive some intelligence from the scene of action. Marshal BAZAINE'S forces, on the 18th, were stationed at Doncourt; a little in his rear was posted a Prussian army corps, preparing for attack. To the right of the two armies were the stone quarries of Jaumont, and to the right of these a long range of wooded hills. Marshal CANROBERT, on the morning of the 18th, with a part of BAZAINE'S army, marched round at the back of the hills, and, entirely masked, until within reach of the enemy, burst upon them at the flank, and with the aid of BAZAINE drove the whole corps, consisting of sixteen thousand, pell-mell into the yawning gulfs of the stone quarries. It is related that the Colonel of one of the Prussian regiments, was found standing alone, his arms folded, with every man of his command dead around him, and that the French upon seeing him in this attitude of despair, with one burst of sympathy applauded him. The last dispatch of Marshal BAZAINE says: "A little patience and keep a rigorous silence as to the movements of the troops." This is the course adhered to strictly by Gen. PALIKAO, and it receives the approval of the people, no demonstration being made against it. It is reported this afternoon, that VICTOR HUGO has asked for his passport to return to France to engage as a volunteer. M. AUBER, not satisfied with the laurels earned on a melo-dramatic stage in the youth of the grandfathers of the chivalrous mobiots of today, steps forth as their rivals in real drama in the ranks of the Garde Nationale. M. AUBER is one of quite a large number of octogenarian defenders of Paris.

THE FIRST CAPTURED SPY.

I telegraphed to you this afternoon a full report of the trial and condemnation of the first Prussian spy brought before a military tribunal. I have no details to add to what I have already sent by cable. A good deal of sympathy is felt for this young officer, a man of fine presence and intelligent expression; he has acted only according to what he considered a sense of duty. He will probably be shot to-morrow.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS OF LA VILLETTE.

The trials of the individuals accused of participation in the late riot at La Villette, began on Saturday last. On the table was a collection of broken guns, policemen's swords, bent in various ways, several of the formidable triangular poignards, and also some revolvers found on the scene of the sanguinary conflict. At this first hearing, which lasted from mid-day on Saturday till 2 o'clock on the following Sunday morning, nothing which came out in the evidence explained the origin of the riot, or explained its real motives; indeed, the five individuals tried did not appear to be connected in any way or to know each other; and well supported *alibis* were advanced in the case of each of the accused, even of him in whose hands had been found an hour after the conflict, one of the Chassepots taken from the firemen's barracks, on the Boulevard of the Villette. Notwithstanding the force of the *alibis*, one of the prisoners, AUGUSTE DARVET, in whose hands the gun was found, was condemned to be shot; two, LEON ROBIDAT and LEON DE SAINT HUBERT, were sentenced to ten years' hard labor; and two, JEAN HAMILHAT and AUGUSTE BANVOUST, were acquitted, principally owing to the very excellent characters given to them by persons who had known them for years. HAMILHAT has been a liberal spendthrift Post master, and BANVOUST was known at the Northern Railway for the past fifteen years as the most exemplary employe in the *entrée* administration.

Several of the actual leaders of the attack on the barracks are to be tried this week, and as they were taken with arms in their hands, the trials may be expected to be got through more rapidly, and may lead to some disclosures as to the real instigators of the plot, which had ramifications at Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lyons and elsewhere. The arms, consisting of poignards and revolvers, supplied to the conspirators in the different places, are all of the same model—a fact that would seem to indicate some powerful organization at the head of the revolutionary movement. The importance of these trials is attached chiefly to the discovery of the organization in question. As yet, nothing has been divulged to throw any light upon the matter; but some interesting particulars may be expected during their continuation, and such particulars I shall be careful to lose no time in telegraphing.

CROWD AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

Six o'clock P. M.—The crowd at the American Legation during the afternoon became so great that the Rue de Chaillot, in which it is situated, was in danger of being blocked up. Between 3 and 4 o'clock a strong Police force arrived on the spot, and was stationed in a double rank on each side of the long lines of people. An American lady, whose husband is absent in Lyons, being advised not to delay in procuring a passport, hurried to the Legation, but was forced, before being permitted to leave her carriage, to state her nationality, and she was then assisted in making her way through the densely packed assemblage.

WASHINGTON.

Political Prospects—The Butler-Ames Case—Retired Naval Officers—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The Republican Congressional Committee are receiving the most cheering news from all sections of the country. They have directed much of their attention to healing dissensions which threatened, in various places, to put success within reach of the Democrats, and their efforts have been productive of the most promising results. The Committee have succeeded in healing the differences which existed in one or two of the districts in Virginia, and are in a fair way of bringing harmony out of the chaos which has so long characterized the organization of the Republican Party of Georgia. In Louisiana harmony and good feeling has been restored, as it has been in the few Eastern and Western districts where slight defections existed. The Committee say that as the campaign progresses the tendency is toward sinking all minor and personal differences; and of the close districts which two months ago were conceded to the Democrats, it is now believed [illegible] will be lost. Col. PLATT, the Secretary of the Committee, has been giving his entire attention to the work. Documents to the number of [illegible] have already been sent out, and within the next ten days about half a million more will be distributed. The immense correspondence which is carried on keeps from fifteen to twenty clerks constantly employed.

THE BUTLER CASE.

The Butler-Whitney-Ames case took another turn today in its proceedings. The Commission met this morning for the purpose of taking the deposition of Mr. WHITNEY, but that individual refused to testify, on the ground that he had appealed from the decision of the Court, which had overruled his motion to vacate the order appointing a commission. This being certified to the Court, Mr. AMES' counsel asked for an attachment for Mr. WHITNEY'S person. Judge HUMPHREYS overruled this motion, but remarked that the reason for refusing to testify was frivolous and untenable, and intimated that he didn't want to hear any more such excuses.

THE PENSION FRAUDS.

It is stated on good authority that since it was intimated that Commissioner [illegible], of the Patent Office, intended to look closely into the connection of other Congressmen, as well as RODERICK BUTLER, with the so-called pension frauds, a score of those gentlemen have hastened to write to the office to inquire if there are any charges against them.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

Orders are being prepared at the Navy Department relieving from active duty all naval officers on the retired list, in accordance with the general order of last week, which provides that from and after the 1st of October next no retired officer of the navy shall be assigned to or remain upon active duty, except as member of the Light-house Board, the Board for the examination of officers for promotion, and for the retired list, and at the Naval Asylum.

GERMAN SCHUETZENFEST.

The grand annual festival of the Schuetzen Verein Germania commenced today. Over $3,000 have been expended for prizes. The festivities are to continue three days. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount received will be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle for the unity and safety of their German fatherland.

THE INDIANS.

Bad Behavior of Kiowas—Surrender of Captives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Letters to the Indian Office from the Agent of the Kiowas, dated 12th ult., report the bad conduct of five Indians, who chased the herd of the Pay Contractor on the 11th, shot the mule he was riding, and endeavored to kill him. He escaped, however, by secreting himself in the bushes. Another letter reports the arrival of Kiowas at the Agency with their captives—the Koozier family, mother and five children. Some of the children were given up at once. The Mexican who had the mother of the children, was the most reluctant, and acted most defiant of any of them. There is another boy captive, but the Chief who holds him did not come in. The Agent has sent word to him not to come into the Agency without the boy. The behavior of the Indians is reported as outrageous. Their young men stampeded the cattle belonging to the Agency, and stole provisions, clothing, &c., and behaved generally in a defiant manner. According to a long-established custom, the Agent paid the Indians for the captives brought in $100 for each—six hundred dollars in all. The Indian Office has concluded not to follow the practice heretofore adopted of paying Indians money or goods for the captives they steal, as experience proves that their action is certainly placing a premium upon such villainy.

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. KITCHEL has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Illinois District.

B. FRANK MONTGOMERY has been presented as an independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth Iowa District.

Judge JAMES B. SUTHERLAND is the candidate of the Democracy in the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan.

J. V. FARWELL has been nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of Bloomington, Ill., for Congressman at Large.

The Republicans of the Fifth, Ohio, Congressional District, have nominated JOS. B. ROTHSCHILD as their candidate.

The New-Bedford *Standard* asserts that there is little opposition to the renomination of JAMES BUFFINTON among the Republicans of the First Massachusetts District.

Ex-Gov. DENNISON has decided to participate in the present political canvass in Ohio and will address three or four Republican meetings in the latter part of September.

The following delegates have been selected to represent Delaware County at the State Convention: First District—Hon. BENJAMIN BASSETT, Hon. E. C. SULLARD, E. B. OWENS; Second District—FERRIS JACOBS, Esq., Hon. T. F. MCINTOSH, CYRUS MEAD.

The Delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Second Assembly District, Orange County, are Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, Col. C. A. WELLS, Col. BENJAMIN F. BAILEY and HALSTEAD SWEET.

Messrs. SAMUEL P. RUSSELL and J. E. LUDEN are the delegates from the Third Assembly District of Kings County to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. The names formerly printed were erroneous.

The withdrawal of Gen. PAINE from the candidacy of the Republicans of the First, Wisconsin, Congressional District, opens the field not only for the Republicans but for Democratic aspirants.

In Maryland, the only election this Fall is for members of Congress. The whole delegation in the House is now Democratic. As the Republicans will gain much strength in some districts from the negro votes, they will make a spirited contest.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, recently spoke at Denver in favor of Mr. JEROME B. CHAFFEE, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress from that Territory. He gave Mr. CHAFFEE credit for having a good deal of tact and natural ability.

The Portland, Me., *Advertiser*, it now appears, has not nominated Chief-Justice CHASE for the Presidency in 1872. The editor believes that Gen. GRANT is the best man for the position, and that a few paltry mistakes should not prevent his renomination.

The *Territorial Enterprise* says it has sought amusement, during the past two or three weeks, in stirring up the Democratic journals of Nevada and California, by making certain admissions concerning the manner in which the Republican Party has controlled the elections of the State since 1864.

A telegraphic dispatch from Blanchester states that the Anti-Smith leaders in the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, despairing of the success of their earnest efforts to induce SMITH to withdraw, have concluded to place another ticket in the field by bringing out Col. D. W. C. LOUDON, of Brown County, as an independent candidate.

The Portland *Advertiser* says that "the veterans who are dozing behind the official desks throughout the State, are waking up to a sense of the strength of the popular movement for Chamberlain, and at their suggestion the newspaper batteries that have kept quiet so long, have opened fire at last. Their practice is as bad as their intentions."

The Chicago *Tribune* says that "the spectator at the Republican State Convention, held at Springfield on Thursday, could not have failed to be impressed with the courageous and invincible spirit of its members, and the alacrity with which they addressed themselves to the duties of the hour. In their estimation, the Republican Party is not only the party of the past, but of the present and the future."

Mr. E. F. DICKINSON, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Ninth, Ohio, District, published a circular before renomination, in which we find the following: "He will be the strongest candidate, because, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, he will thereby command an influence no other candidate can to the same extent, and which is indispensable to our success, for the priests and members of that church will leave no means untried to procure his election."

The Oswego *Advertiser* says: "It must be evident to every man of sense that the temperance question is to enter largely into the future political issues of the day, and it is the part of wisdom for the Republican Party, while it may not make prohibition a plank in its platform, to nominate men whose views on this question do not make them objectionable to the temperance element in the community, which is mainly found within the Republican ranks."

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

Election of a General Committee.

Elections were held by the Young Democracy in the various wards last evening, for the purpose of selecting delegates to a General Committee. The following is the result:

First Ward.—John Fox, John Moore, Denis Hogan, Daniel D. O'Connor, Matthew Beirnes, Jeremiah Keneflak, John Froleigh, Patrick Dollard, Thomas Foley, Henry Lindenstruth, Cornelius Flynn, Richard Enright, Wm. Troy, James Skuse, Henry Flicken, Frank Exart, Edward Burke, Wm. Kinney, John Stripp.

Second Ward.—Edward Cahill, Edward F. Jordan, John Birmingham, Philip Frieling, Archibald Carmody, Andrew Blake.

Third Ward.—Arthur T. Halliday, Michael Curran, Philip Leipsiger, James Cody, Michael McCann, Wm. Collis, William Heath, Eugene Chabert, Thomas Stapleton, Henry Huggins, James Brophy.

Fifth Ward.—James Healey, James Fitzgerald, Thomas E. Smith, John F. Berrigan, John Connolly, John O'Neill, Charles H. Tucker, Wm. H. Crane, Michael McDermott, James C. Kelley, James Kearney, Patrick Mallon, James H. Mead, Hugh Kelley, P. F. McCarmal, James Laird, Frederick Born, Patrick Bulger, F. W. Schmale, Theodore Webber, Ralph Campbell, George Baier, William Witters, James Carey.

Seventh Ward.—Richard O'Grady, Patrick McNamara, Timothy O'Brien, James Collins, Jeremiah Canty, Laurence G. Goulding, George J. Longsworth, Michael Gleason, John Hutton, Patrick Crowe, John Hart, John Carroll, William Lyon, Daniel O'Keefe, John Lee, Thomas Hayes, William Thompson, Michael McMahon, Patrick Kennedy, James Vaughan, William McNamara, James Lacy, John Fitzgerald, Matthew Farrell, John Ryan, James Keenan, Michael Mooney, Daniel Ryan, Patrick McCarthy, John Morris, John McNamara, John Coman, John O'Sullivan.

Eighth Ward.—Christopher Johnson, George Kintner, William Vail, John Schilling, Christopher Francisco, Henry Hess, James McCabe, Albert A. Holton, William Burke, Jacob Alexander, Thomas Mullany, Wm. Kilby, Peter F. Crawford, Peter Simmons, John Kerregan, Michael Hogan, Peter F. Trayer, Richard Powers, Bernard Hale, Samuel Jackson, Jacob Bauer, John Wolf, Jas. Morton, Dudley Keller, Geo. T. Alcock, John Smith, James Duignan, Christian Wahler, Edward Lynch, Michael Kenney, Conrad Weitzel, Philip Ketterer, Charles Kock, Harman Heitje, James Ward, John Lynch, A. D. Williams, John Van Benner, James Butler, Thomas McFadden, James Bourke, Louis Schamer, John Langan, Charles Reese, John Stryker, Edward Harnes, Cyrus Olmsted, William Butler, William Chamberlain, Thomas G. Williams, James A. Cavanagh.

Ninth Ward.—James Rouan, George McCluskey, Michael Flood, Jno F. McKnight, Theodore C. Dunn, James H. Reene, William Burns, Robert Wright, John Develin, Ignatius Flynn, James D. McClelland, Maurice Duckworth, James E. Brown, Garrett Keenan, Henry Lavigne, Lewis Lebon, John Donahoe, Joseph Bennett, James Crossley, Martin O'Connell, Frank Sheridan, Francis Hawkins, Richard Redmond, John Master, James Fitzsimmons, James Dowling, William Schroeder, Alex. T. Davidson, Thomas Ryan, John Wilder, Michael McGee, Wm. Dunham, Philip Jackson, James McCauley, Thomas Collins, Henry F. Evers, John J. Eckerson, John B. Doesh, Timothy Shea, Edward Kelly, John Gillen, Peter Quinn, Patrick Harken, Matthew Walsh, Francis Myers, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Patrick Ferrall, Edward Hagan, Patrick McGarvey, Frank Donnelly, John Boyle.

Tenth Ward.—James G. Brinkman, [illegible] John Murphy, Louis Muller, Jacob Feuerbach, Chas. Morris, James Dougherty, Henry Hagan, James McManus, Conrad Saucher.

Eleventh Ward.—Henry Arnold, Peter McKnight, Martin Shrine, George Kubler, John Smith, Robert Delacy, Frank Meyer, George Kleinman, F. Benhardt, [illegible] Michael Mahoney, Henry L. Wright, Thos. J. Carlton, Hiram G. Ferguson, George Delany, George Allenburg, Patrick McGovern, Charles Hoffman, Henry Fischer, Peter Weis, Henry Meyer, Adam Simmons, James Corr, H. D. Ferguson, Frederick Christ, John Barton, Philip Bantel, J. A. Dinkel, P. McOdel, Lawrence Keenan, Adam Cronhardt, Wm. Doyle, Gottlob Ernst, Michael J. Russell, John Dean, Peter Boyce, Conrad Behe, Nathan Red, John Brady, John McKenna, Andy Killion, Chas. Frohman, George Rosa, Wm. Ryan, [illegible] Adam Peter, Henry Kail, Chas. L. Miller, Wm. Hall, James Patterson, John Allen, [illegible] George A. Hahn, [illegible] Frank O'Neil, [illegible] Wm. N. Reed, Peter Rowe, John Lynch.

Twelfth Ward.—Michael Halloran, Matthew J. Shanahan, Bernard McCabe, Thomas Leahy, Patrick H. McNally, J. Turnbull Smith, Jacob Sargeant, William Dwyer, John Balmere, Hugh Masterson, Geo. W. B. Halyer, John Hatheway, George Drew, Patrick H. Cassidy, Nicholas Moore, Abram Neuberger, Patrick Sullivan, Matthew Cooney, J. Shanwry, John McTeague, Patrick Coyle, Patrick Lenaghan, Charles Burns, John McGarvey, Edward Hyde, Henry Wagner, Daniel B. Northrup, John Sullivan, John Moore, James Lynch, William H. Sherrett, Chris. Gerhardt, Thomas Leeson, John Hart, Hugh H. Moore, David Hanson, James Manning, Thomas McGuire, C. A. Bunner, Joseph Strathern, John J. O'Lone, Wm. McClellan, Morris R. Myers, Thomas McKeller, John Martin, R. F. Johnson, John Halpin, John J. Casey, Joseph Wheeler, Daniel Gilbert, Andrew Kessler, John Rodgers, [illegible]

Thirteenth Ward.—[illegible] John Kenny, John Moss, Washington Thorne, John Fallon, John Kane, James Goode, Joseph Meade, William Hardkoop, Dennis Sullivan, Julius R. Adler, James D. McKinnon, James Towers, Thomas Hughes, James Kirkwood, John Myers, Patrick Regan, Aaron Browning, Thomas Black, James Woods, Anthony Miller, Edward Loughlin, Thomas Brady, Daniel Paterson, Patrick Lockrey, James Boden, Patrick McCormick, William Wick, Patrick Farley, John J. Cullen, Alfred Nugent, Adam Hamm, Owen Monaghan, James Coyle, Charles McGinnes, Owen Mullin, William Kelly, John Barrington, Thomas Connelly.

Fourteenth Ward.—Joseph Arnold, Peter Denin, John Hart, Joseph Evers, Henry Roberts, John Early, Thomas Stanton, Thomas Maxwell, Morris Dorian, James McGuire, Patrick Campbell, Jas. A. Monaghan, Myer Dasien, James Hayes, Thos. Dwyer, Wm. H. Rooney, F. McInerney, Wm. J. Riley, Wm. Snell, Frederick J. Byrne, Patrick Kelly, Michael J. Goodwin, Francis J. McMartin, Conrad Eckert, Thos. Smith, Jr., Martin Oakley, John McKenna, Charles F. Martin, Michael Feeney, Thos. Heaney, Robert Canfield, R. Hashauter, F. Fleischbein.

Sixteenth Ward.—Edward Holten, John McClure, George W. Mitchel, Felix F. Fagan, John Porr, Albert Behn, Robert Turley, James C. Moran, Robert Bertand, Denis McSweeney, John Ford, James R. Boylan, Thomas A. Miller, Eugene Reegin, James Shandley, Michael Gallagher, Joseph McGinn, Owen Hamilton, James Finnigan, John Rader, James Bell, D. C. Peters, Peter Carroll, Scott Shepherd, John Devlin, Bernard Quinn, Patrick McQuade, Joseph Lamb, Joseph Phillips, Stephen Dunn, Peter Dunn, Richard Dougherty, Martin Roome, William A. Boyd, Edward McNamee, John Donohue, Thomas Slaven, Michael Murphy, James Hughes, Alexander Shields, Thomas Keenan, Matthew McCollough, James Cosgrove, Joseph Keenan, Richard Monahan, Owen Mooney, Henry O'Neil, Bernard Goodman, John McGuire, Charles Lee, Thomas Quirk, John Cullen, John Graham, Edward Sacket.

Seventeenth Ward.—Jos. Maurer, Louis Hoffmann, John Ziegler, Jaques Schmidt, John Schmitt, Fred. Botty, W. Winkle, Th. Laughlin, Adam Frey, Fritz Germann, Henry Huch, Ed. Dyrof, George Belchamer, George Brecker, Aug. Ferpentz, Nic. Engel, Fritz Kerth, George Ziegler, Ed. Fernalige, Louis Gort, Jos. Bruell, Robert Schwend, Francis V. Euring, George Mohr, Anton Euring, Andrew Geter, Frans Mahlinger, Geo. Hermann, John Nicols, Henry Kohrhauser, Jos. Hoffman, Jr., Jos. Strack, Geo. Kirchhoch, John Singer, Jr., Adam Engel, Michael Arnold, Geo. Schuhriemen, Felix Schaff, John Burkhard, Ad. Muth, Chas. B. Ernst, J. Burger, M. Brand, Thomas Friedrich, M. Stockhammer, A. Boesch, F. Bender, B. Hartmann, W. Vogt, K. Graf, G. Herrmann, J. Burger, G. Albert, H. Vornberger, J. Heid, D. Vorhaus, K. Barwald, F. Vollmer, F. Schaefer, S. Hart, J. Beckner, F. Ulrich, K. Mander, S. Beldauf, L. Frost, A. Danheimer.

Eighteenth Ward.—Robert J. Bryant, Edward Breslin, Henry A. Hearn, Aaron Churchill, John McLaughlin, George H. Goodwin, Bart Donohue, John Tarbell, Christopher Sauer, James N. Garard, Jr., Edward McDonald, E. J. Birdsall, Robert B. Mooney, Timothy Gainey, Richard Brady, Christopher Houghton, Owen Hickey, Peter Keller, John T. Lynch, Geo. Kelly, James Reilly, John Mullane, Peter Woods, John Duffy, Geo. Frank Spinola, Hugh O'Brien, Lewis Marks, William Padian, Lewis J. Kelly, Isaac O'Connor, Michael Gough, Marks Brady, Washington Kearney, Patrick Mehan, James McGuire, John Koehler, Jas. McCann, D. Moran, John Dugan, Terence McGough, James Hughes, Philip Herdt, Peter Curry, James Moore, Jacob Engle, Patrick Brady, Thomas Reilly, Christopher McDermott, Patrick Finley, Frank Vessel, James Burns, Christopher Higgins, John Carr, John Dewing, John O'Toole, Patrick Hagan, A. Bayer, Robert Dwyer, Patrick Killahan, Thomas Mesmer, Charles O'Brien, John Gannon, Christopher Bishop, John Scott, Lawrence Smith, Jacob Seitz, Robert Reilly, Nicholas F. Butenschoe, Robert McElroy, Hugh McGorry, Richard Burns, Jas. Trainor.

Nineteenth Ward.—Thomas Lyons, John Doyle, Thomas Quinn, Michael Fay, Wm. Gusso, Wm. Carberry, Thomas Rider, Patrick King, Thomas Wagner, Timothy Boyle, John McGuire, Patrick Norton, Cornelius O'Reilly, John Butler, Thomas J. Fay, John Bower, James Brady, Thomas J. McCahill, Joseph Dillon, Charles McCoy, Jacob Holtzley, Harry Messenger, Michael Costello, Wm. Michaels, Patrick Fox, Jas. G. Coffee, Jas. McGovern, F. Goldstein, Patrick Sullivan, Mathew Kehoe, James J. Lalor, Peter Felix, George Strauss, Charles C. Herbert, John Burlinson, James Mahoney, Patrick H. Kearney, Patrick Anthony, Edward J. Kane, Dr. Carl Nantz, Stephen Geoghegan, Patrick Slattery, Thomas McManus, Thomas J. Murphy, James McCahill, Bernard Wilson, Michael Kelly, William Fitzgerald, John McCool, Frank Frech, Peter Meehan, Redmond Carroll, Henry Otton, George Butcher, John Geoghegan, Patrick Morris, Patrick Sullivan, Cornelius Horrigan, Patrick McGovern, Daniel Crimmins, John A. Stemmler, Jacob Blumenthal, Michael McNamara, Edward Kelly, John Murphy, Nicholas Haas, John Mahoney, Peter Black, Thomas Sullivan, Thomas Kiernan, John Gayler, Otto Denmark, Henry Holden, John Sullivan, Louis Pfug, Earnst Conradea, Thomas Hughes, Joseph Larkin, Charles Jones, Walter J. Foster, Elias Moss, Patrick McManus, Patrick McDonald, William McNally, Henry Clausen, Frederick Schroeder, Thomas P. Carlin, Michael Casey, Edward Fitzgerald, John J. Scallon, Hugh Mitchell, John Martin, Henry Hers.

Twentieth Ward.—John Morris, James Kiernan, James Lynch, Lawrence Brannigan, Patrick Mackey, Dennis Mangan, Joseph Tracey, M. Halloran, Francis Gorey, Edward Corrigan, James McMahon, John McCann, Henry J. Blanchard, John H. Fagan, John B. Farrell, John McKelvey, Edward Reilly, Michael Donnelly, George Gheoghan, James Kernan, Gregory Flynn, J. Kelly, M. Hackett, M. O'Loughlin, Andrew Hassel, Simon Michols, Patrick Burke, Leopold Haas, Oliver Charlick, Michael Rush, Benjamin Shuman, John Conroy, James Many, Samuel G. Courtney, Mathew Burns, Thomas J. Quirk, Hugh Farley, John McGuinness, Henry Klein, Patrick G. Molony, John Lee, Patrick Farley, Michael Dougherty, George Heinrich, John Farrell, John Rafferty, John Cloran, James Tuite, Thomas Maher, Patrick Tallon, A. Cross, M. Golding, Michael Mulrooney, Thomas A. Ledwith, James McGowan, Bernard Lynch, Joseph Reilly, Joseph Blumenthal, Michael Fitzsimons, Charles Scholes, Edward Gormond, John Creegan, Peter Tracey, Martin Murphy, Thomas Powers, Patrick Donohue.

Twenty-first Ward.—Micheal Irving, Charles E. Gassin, Edward Mathews, John Goss, James Dillon, Bernard Kiernan, John Moore, James Coughlin, Thomas McGure, Owen Gormley, P. J. Ryan, John Campbell, Daniel Fallon, Hugh Buckley, Peter Abbott, Samuel Frazer, Thomas Barrett, Frank Bannon, Jeremiah Hallanan, Peter Cassidy, James Scally, Frederick Bishop, William Miller, Patrick Campbell, Thomas Higgins, David Hayward, Philip Cumiskey, John Carney, John Dunn, Chris. Moore, Arthur Devlin, Peter Kane, Patrick Larnay, John O'Shaughnessy, John McGurnin, Lawrence Spillane, Peter Seery, Thomas Booth, Thomas Boylston, Thomas Bosse, Adam Cole, John McNamara, Henry L. Clinton, Frederick C. Gloeckner, James Sterling, James O'Brien, Leander Buck, J. Nelson, Tappen, Herman Koehler, Patrick Daly, Daniel McGovern, James Libby, Patrick McTeague, David M. Koehler, William C. Barrett, Charles Johnson, Richard Turley, George W. McLean, H. S. Jacobs, Geo. W. Van Slyck, Daniel Knight, Bernard Riley, Hiram A. Johnson.

Twenty-second Ward.—Thomas Ryan, T. Falaher, Charles O'Neil, Michael Harrington, Thomas P. Gallager, Richard Hamblin, John Granar, William Pallis, William Sammyels, Charles Reagan, David Burnett, John Dugan, James B. Brady, Andrew Blessing, William Crawford, James Armstrong, James Nelson, James Foy, Peter Malone, William Bishop, Owen Donohue, Harvy S. Chatfield, John Quinn, Michael Duffey, William Sinnott, Thomas Roach, John McIntire, Nicholas Lake, Thomas E. Slevin, John McDonald, Owen McIntyre, Patrick Tuttle, Casper Bayer, James Crow, Angst. Partheny, Charles McIntyre, John S. Masterson, Jacob Ells, John Higgins, Andrew Haid, John Dwyer, Antony Gronar, Michael McGarry, Michael Grob, Alexander Spaulding, John Garland, John Michaels, Thomas Donohue, Roswell D. Hatch, Jacob Weiss, I. Clark.

Important Action of the Working Men's Central Union—Election of Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

A meeting of the Working Men's Central Union was held last evening at No. 146 Broadway, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Saratoga Convention. Col. GEORGE W. GIBBONS presided.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Working Men's Central Union of the City of New-York, in consideration of the many services which the Republican Party has rendered the working men of the City, State and United States, in carrying out the Eight-hour law and regularly adhering to the same; and,

Whereas, In the administration of Gen. GRANT we have much reason to be thankful, inasmuch as he has appointed wise and efficient men, who know the wants of the working men and how to relieve the same; and,

Whereas, It is our paramount duty, as an act of gratitude, to render our services for the success of the candidates that will be nominated at the Saratoga Convention, and for that purpose

Resolved, That six delegates be sent to the Convention from this Association, with full power to act for the Working Men's Central Union of the City of New-York, and we pledge ourselves to abide by the decision of the Saratoga Convention, knowing the many distinguished gentlemen who compose the body, in whom we confidently trust our interests.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to convey to the Convention the wants of the working men in our City, and the impossibility of their expecting relief during the present misrule of a corrupt local administration, and to urge them to nominate men who will not forget, through wealth or through nobility, the original toil of this our great country,—the working men.

The six delegates elected were Col. Geo. W. Gibbons, John Geo. W. Cole, John Heckler, Edward Hagan, Joseph H. G. McGlane and Thomas F. Carey.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The delegates from Broome County to the Republican State Convention are Hon. O. W. CHAPMAN, E. R. MORGAN, Hon. WILLIAM M. ELY, Gen. E. F. JONES, and BENJAMIN DEVOE. The Convention unanimously recommended Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON as candidate for Governor. The delegates to the Twenty-sixth District Convention were instructed to favor the renomination of Hon. G. W. HOTCHKISS for Congress.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the District Convention, held in this city to-day, Hon. JAMES A. PLACE, WM. H. MCNALL, and DAVID DAVIS were elected State delegates to the Republican Convention.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, Col. C. A. WELLS, and HALSTEAD SWEET, of Middletown, and B. F. BAILEY, of Ridgebury, were chosen delegates to the Saratoga Convention, to-day.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Hon. T. T. CHATFIELD, F. L. JONES, G. G. MANNING, and Capt. GERE have been elected delegates to the State Convention. Congressional delegates, in favor of MILO GOODRICH, were elected.

To Merchants and Advertisers.—Advertisements are now being received for the Grand Central Hotel, the same to be placed in Hebdon's new invention for advertising. None but first-class advertisements received. Merchants will find this to be the most desirable opportunity they have ever had for advertising. Apply to W. HEBDON, office No. 394 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and other Saratoga Waters.—Depot, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. No genuine Congress sold on draught.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

ANGLADE.—At the Home for Incurables, West Farms, N. Y., on Saturday, the 3d inst., Prof. GERMAIN J. ANGLADE, aged [illegible] years.

BEDFORD.—On Monday, Sept. 5, Dr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. A solemn mass of requiem at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., at 10½ A. M.

CURTISS.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, D. A. Grant, Rye Neck, N. Y., Elder WM. CURTISS, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 6th inst. The remains will leave Mamaroneck at 7 A. M., and Jersey City at 9:20 A. M. for New-Brunswick; thence to Washington, South River, N. J., where the funeral service will be held in the Baptist Church, over which he was formerly pastor. The relatives and friends of the family are invited.

EDGAR.—At Westfield, N. J., the 4th inst., aged [illegible], CATHARINE, widow of the late Matthias B. Edgar, of New-York.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral at the house of William A. Booth, No. 19 East 14th-st., at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, the 7th inst. Interment at Woodlawn.

FRANKLIN.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 3, MARY HICKS, daughter of Morris and Isabel C. Franklin, aged 11 months.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Tremont, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains per Harlem Railroad leave 26th-st. station at 9½ o'clock A. M.

HEWITT.—On Sunday, the 4th inst., at his late residence, No. 51 North Moore-st., JOHN HEWITT, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st.

HICKS.—On board ship *Agra*, off Batavia, July 5, of consumption, SAMUEL HICKS, eldest son of the late John H. and Frances Hicks, of this City.

HINMAN.—On Monday, Sept. 5, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Hurry, No. 3 West 50th-st., SAMUEL HINMAN, in the 90th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening and morning papers.

HOWLAND.—On Friday night, Sept. 2, at his residence, at Fort Washington, after a protracted illness, JOHN HOWLAND, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, 7th inst.

KELLOGG.—At Florence, Italy, ANNA MARGARET, wife of Charles Kellogg, of New-York, and daughter of Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church in Newington, Conn., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M. The steam-boat *Elm City*, for New-Haven, leaves from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., connecting with cars of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad the following morning for Newington; or by the New-York and New-Haven train, leaving 27th-st. at 8 A. M., by way of Berlin and New-Britain.

LANDER.—On Monday, Sept. 5, Mrs. MARY H., wife of Wm. P. Lander, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 226 Spencer-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

MORRISON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sept. 4, Mrs. MARY MORRISON, wife of John Morrison, of Canada West, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, A. C. Brill, corner of Ferry and Bowery sts., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at East Ferry-st. Station, on Newark and New-York Railroad, on arrival of 9 o'clock train from foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

MEEKS.—At Westport, Conn., Sept. 3, VICTORINE DE PUGA, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Josephine Weeks, aged 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 238 West 24th-st., on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

MYERS.—In this City, on Friday evening, 2d inst., MARY BREVOORT, wife of Francis M. Myers, and only daughter of George W. Tucker.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 609 5th-av.

PALMER.—On Sunday, 4th inst., in the 69th year of her age, ELIZABETH M. PALMER, sister of the late Joshua Palmer.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. [illegible] 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment, by the 9 A. M. train New-Haven Railroad, on Wednesday.

SEABURY.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Sunday, 4th inst., RUTH MOUNT, infant daughter of Thomas [illegible] and Julia A. Seabury, aged 7 months and 20 days.

TRIMBS.—On Monday, Sept. 5, [illegible], aged 13 months, youngest child of Rev. [illegible] and Anna Livingston Reade Trimbs.

Funeral services in St. Alban's Church, [illegible] st., this Tuesday, morning, at 11½ o'clock.

WALTER.—The funeral of JAS. R. WALTER will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 6, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av., at 12 M.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILLETS.—Of cholera infantum, [illegible] First-day 1870, at the residence of [illegible] (Horsham, Penn.,) LYDIA WILLETS, [illegible] Robert R., Jr., and Tacie P. Willets, [illegible] and 6 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. C. SYMONDS,
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WEST POINT,
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A clever new novel, by Mrs. JULIE P. SMITH, author of "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter." Fresh, vivacious and interesting, this new book is far superior to the ordinary run of novels, and will win fame for its author. * * Price, $1 75.

In a few days will be ready one of the most marvelous phenomena of the season, i. e.,
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[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday was a dull day at the Exchange, there being no sales. There are to be some important offerings during the week, however, of both City and suburban property, for which operators are on the *qui vive*.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.	
Ann and Nassau sts., n. w. corner, 70.7x44.x[illegible] 34.9, ½ part	[illegible]
Ashland-place, n. s., 423 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 22.8x94	19,000
Broome-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 25x100	14,450
Bethune-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. of Washington-st., 88x80 }	7,000
Bethune-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. of Washington-st., 88x129.6, lease }	
Delancey and Suffolk sts., n. w. corner, 25x81	34,000
Nassau and Ann sts., n. w. corner, 9.9x70.7x19.1x70	75,250
Rivington-st., n. s., No. 48, 20x75	9,000
Stanton-st., No. 99, 22x75	26,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 268.2 ft. n. of Prince-st., 24.8x100	20,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 242.6 ft. n. of Prince-st., 24.8x100	20,000
46th-st., s. s., 88.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5	19,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 28th-st., 24.8x100	44,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80	28,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bond and Pacific sts., s. e. corner, 21.2x10[illegible]	$9,250
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 425 ft. n. e. of Ever[illegible]-av., 25x100	500
Fort Hamilton road, s. s., parcels Nos. 1, 2, 3, 22, 24, Dempo map, 343x275	4,500
Grattan-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 25x100 }	740
Grattan-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 25x115.4 }	
Grattan-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 25x113.5	300
Grattan-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 54.4x101.8x72.10x100 }	1,300
Grattan-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 42x47.5x31x115.6 }	
Grattan-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 25x114.4	300
Grattan-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bogert-st., 100x100	1,450
Houston-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	3,200
Prospect and Grand sts., n. e. corner, 46.6x[illegible]	1,000
Penn-st., s. s., 181.4 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100	11,500
Penn-st., s. s., 201.6 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100	11,500
Penn-st., s. s., 221.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 40.4x100	23,000
Penn-st., s. s., 282.2 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100	11,500
Penn-st., n. s., 262 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100	11,500
Penn-st., s. s., 302.4 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100	11,500
Sackett-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x61	925
Summit-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	nom.
North 12th and 2d-st., w. corner, 100x100	1,000
18th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 10th-av., 60x100.2	900
Carlton-av., w. s., 132.4 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 16.8x104.2	8,500
Flushing-av., n. s., 333.8 ft. n. of Broadway, 20x60.9	800
Fulton-av. and Jamaica plank road, 118 ft. w. of William-place, 23x90 }	1,450
Herkimer-st. and Van Sinderen-av., 25x98 }	
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Reed-av., [illegible]x100	2,800
Miller-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Pension-av., 40x100	5,500
Rochester-av., 419.10 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 25x92.9	500
Schenectady-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 85x100	2,800
Shepard and Baltic avs., s. e. corner, 75x[illegible]	2,575
8th-st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x100	3,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Ettingville.	
Bay-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Staten Island [illegible], 50x100	$250
Bridge-av., 47 ft. s. w. of Wilson-av., 100x100	750
Northfield.	
Long Neck, adjoining land of Abraham Jones, 2 acres	$300
Catharine-st., 75x125; also on same street, [illegible]x107	2,000
Adjoining land of John W. Jewett, 36x20.8x37x30	200
Same property	200
Adjoining land of David Decker, 5 acres	3,000
Stapleton.	
Gore-st., s. s., corner Clark-st, 50x60	$2,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburg.	
Main-st., s. s., lot No. 25, C. G. Storm's property, 50x150	$800
Constant-st. and Landing road, s. w. corner, T. Ryan's property	5,300
North Castle.	
Kensico to Armonch road, w. s., adjoining J. Birdsall's, 80 acres	$12,500
West Farms.	
Grand-av., e. s., 100 ft. from Andrews-place, 100x200	$6,400
Barker-av. and Julianna-st., n. e. corner, 100x125	800
Baker-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Julianna-st., 100x125	800
White Plains.	
Kensico-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Fisher-st., [illegible]x119	$150
Warren-st., w. s., 200 ft. from Harrison-av., 60x111	310
Yonkers.	
Elm-st., s. s., 321 ft. e. of Nepperhan-av., [illegible]x175	$500
Elm-st., s. s., 271 ft. e. of Nepperhan-av., [illegible]x150	500
South Broadway and Kellinger-st., s. e. corner, 32x110	2,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey City.	
Union-st., lots Nos. 37 and 39, map of Sh[illegible]wood, 50x100	$2,000
Union.	
Bergen line Road, e. s., 372 ft. n. of Blum-st., 37.2x100	$1,050
Bergen line road, e. s., 50 ft. n. of Blum-st., 37.2x100	1,050
Union Township.	
Hudson-av. and 5th-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	$800
Newark.	
Oliver-st., s. s., 128 ft. from Mulberry-st., 28x118.6	$1,800
Wickliffe-st., w. s., 197 ft. s. of Bank-st., 23.6x90	6,000
Johnson-av., w. s., 80 ft. from Doolittle Farm, 70x200	9,000
Court-st., s. s., 52 ft. e. of Fairmount-av., 25x100	650
Bergen-st., w. s., 100 ft. from W. Bank-st., 25x100 }	2,000
Bergen-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. from W. Bank-st., 75x100 }	

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 226 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone house, in 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order, and desirably located. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RICHMOND HILL.
RICHMOND HILL.
RICHMOND HILL.
RICHMOND HILL.
RICHMOND HILL.
RICHMOND HILL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WHERE IS RICHMOND HILL?

Is it on Long Island, Westchester or New-Jersey? ADOLPH BANDMAN, MARCUS L. GUINZBURGH, No. 58 Bowery, and JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., are prepared to answer this question.

FOR SALE.—GREAT SACRIFICE—MUST BE sold, new first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements, good location, on Sackett-st., Brooklyn, by STAATZ & FITZGERALD, corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, (nearly new,) in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to CANDEE & COOK, corner Fulton and Clermont avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

For sale—About thirty acres of land, beautifully situated on Toad Hill, on the road to Richmond, Prospect-av., Elizabeth-st., and Valley road; has ten or more beautiful villa sites, commanding a fine view of the ocean, with an unfailing stream of water running through the property; this property also contains a bed of superior hematite ore; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to FULLER, LORD & CO., No. 139 Greenwich-st.

WHAT'S GOING ON AT RICHMOND HILL?

Inquire of ADOLPH BANDMAN and MARCUS L. GUINZBURGH, No. 58 Bowery, or JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—THE PROPerty of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MERRY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Booker, in Montreal, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock.

MONTREAL, July 12, 1870.

VILLA SITES, 80X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $300 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 157 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, CHEAPNESS, ELEgance, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, green-house, six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 323 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$8,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY-FURNISHED four-story house, 46th-st., near Lexington-av.; rent $225 per month to private family. Address Box No. 1,380 Post-office.

TO RENT—IN 20TH-ST., SECOND OR THIRD floor, furnished or unfurnished. Address E. D., Station D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

LOOK ON THE FENCES.
WATCH THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Something interesting about Richmond Hill will surely appear to-morrow.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—HOUSES FOR SALE, WORTH from $15,000 to $40,000. Houses to rent—furnished and unfurnished. Owners solicited to furnish particulars. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to removing to their new stores,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

They will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost,

The whole of their

Stock of Goods.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER THEIR

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES

for the

FALL SEASON.

embracing full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are
200 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 22c.
200 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE!

presents an opportunity to purchasers to get

IMMENSE BARGAINS

which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR
FALL STOCK OF
FAMILY DRY GOODS, LINENS,
SHEETINGS AND HOUSE-KEEPING
GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERGARMENTS,
SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, COLLARS and CUFFS. Ready-made SHIRTS and to order,
DRESSING GOWNS and SMOKING JACKETS.
FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY.
KID GLOVES, (1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Buttons,)
in all the new and fashionable colors.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 5, their FALL IMPORTATION of
ROUND POINT BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS,
POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS AND FLOUNCING,
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE SETS, BARBES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COIFFURES, COLLARS and TRIMMING LACES,
BLACK CHANTILLY LACE CAPES, PARASOL COVERS,
SASHES, BARBES, FAN-COVERS, COIFFURES.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCINGS AND TRIMMING LACES,
WHITE AND BLACK GUIPURE LACES, by the yard,
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BANDS, INSERTIONS and EDGINGS,
HAMBURG AND GUIPURE TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERED YOKES, LINEN EMBROIDERED BANDS, RUFFLINGS, PLAITINGS, &c., &c.

Forming the finest stock ever offered in this market, and at the LOWEST PRICES, purchased since the DECLARATION OF WAR.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 19TH-ST.,
Are now opening their
FALL IMPORTATION
OF AUBUSSON,
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTE,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

And have in STOCK, and are daily receiving from the MILLS, large lines of the various descriptions of AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS, to all of which they invite the attention of purchasers at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MA CY
MA **SUMMER TRADE.** CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

OPENING.—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH, Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 8, grandest display of latest styles of Trimmed Patterns ever seen in this City. City and country dress-makers invited. Patterns cut to measure and warranted perfect.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND FALL HATS.—ELEgant Hats for ladies and children, Feathers and small quantities of Millinery Goods at wholesale prices. BINNS' Millinery, No. 667 Broadway, up stairs. Please save this.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by a very respectable woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman with seven years' good City references, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress. Call or address for two days, No. 409 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as cook in a small private family; would do coarse washing; has best City reference. Call at No. 1,212 2d-av., 70th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class nurse or chamber-maid, or plain sewing. Call at No. 265 West 18th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 235 4TH-AV., wanted, situations for a large number of recommended and experienced waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, young girls for housework, nurses and waitresses, and those lately landed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer; willing to take care of children; willing to go in the country, up the Hudson preferred; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 436 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her home, or would take a private family's washing by the month; has the best of City reference. Call on or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress; has best experience in all kinds of family sewing; can sew on the machine; would wait on a lady or see to her room; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 121 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADIES' maid, who is a first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker, and understands different sewing-machines; no objection to travel; best references. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 24th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUAtions together, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of many years' experience, to take entire charge of walking children; a neat sewer; with unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 124 West 19th-st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a respectable private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish young person as nurse to one or two children; is competent to take entire charge of a baby. Apply at or address, for two days, S. B., No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 104 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate laundress; best City references. Call at No. 228 East 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will assist in the coarse washing, if required; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGlish women, one as child's nurse, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for a week at No. 28 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 230 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or chamber-maid alone. Apply at No. 11 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 169 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 162 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; can bone, lard, &c., and has unexceptionable City references. Address No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference given. Call at the store No. 222 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of English cooking; good bread and biscuit maker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 317 East 17th-st., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; four years and four months' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class cook; can make good bread and biscuit; good City references given. Apply at No. 1,225 Broadway, near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse to a baby in a private family; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 238 Henry-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and plain sewer or nurse. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing by the week or day; good references given. Call at No. 391 2d-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS, WITH THE best of City reference, a situation in a private family. Call at No. 246 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH the best of City reference, a situation in a private family. Call at No. 246 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

ATTENTION!—LADIES RETURNING TO the City can be suited with first-class servants at magnificent office No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man (one child); has had charge of some of the best places in the country; understands everything belonging to the business of a gardener and the superintending of a gentleman's place; also making improvements if desired; good City reference. Inquire or address G. G. G., seed-store, No. 376 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; must be a Protestant family; no other need apply; has the best of City reference; can be seen with his present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 117 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE BY A first-class Protestant man, who thoroughly knows his business and with first-class reference; has lived with first-class people. Address J. W. B., at Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an experienced fruit, flower, vegetable and hot-house gardener; laying out new grounds a specialty. Address, this week, HORTUS, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a Protestant, a situation as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address M. N., No. 32 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a first-class man; best City reference can be given as to honesty, capacity and sobriety; can be seen for two days at carriage-store, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single, competent man, who is a thorough groom and good City driver; the very best of reference; four years last place. Address L. M., No. 66 Bleecker-st., in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man employment as coachman; he is a most trustworthy and useful man, and perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address E. C. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as first-class waiter in a private family or private hotel; best City reference. Address WOLFF, No. 36 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter or coachman; good City references given. Address No. 123 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation to take charge of farm; is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge. Address T. A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Curbey's carriage repository, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as first-class coachman and groom; best City reference as to sobriety, honesty and capability. Call or address WILLIAM, 117 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter or coachman; good City references given. Address No. 123 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Carriage Repository Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who understands the care and management of horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 3 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man; has the best of City references from the best of families. Address E. H., No. 4½ Amity-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as first-class waiter in a private family, or private hotel; best City references. Address CONSTANT, No. 36 East Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.—A gentleman having over twenty years' experience in the dry goods trade, is open for an engagement to take full charge and management of a hosiery department; can also influence a considerable amount of near by prompt cash trade in general dry goods, notions and hosiery. Address W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—GENTLEMEN WANTING A first-class practical Scotch gardener, in all departments of his business, one who is seldom in the market, and whose combined ability is rarely met with, will address PRACTICAL, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit. Extra branches optional. This Institute opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 81 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 22D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 38 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

Circulars sent on request.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

THE HOME SCHOOL, WESTPORT, Conn., for three or four children. References, Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut; Rev. A. Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Rev. C. W. Homer, Brooklyn. Address for circulars, the Misses JACKSON, Westport, Conn.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 252 5th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MISS TINDALL WILL OPEN HER boarding-school Sept. 14, for a limited number of young girls, at her residence, near Mohegan Lake, Westchester County. Location very desirable and healthy. Terms moderate. Address Post-office Box No. 392, Peekskill.

MISSES E. S. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BUCKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day school for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 32d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 822 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The next term will commence on the 12th inst., and continue twenty weeks. For circulars apply at the Seminary, corner of Rutherford-place and East 16th-st.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School
For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 5th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 213 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, Mr. and Mme. LONGCHAMP, Principals. First-class boarding-school for young ladies. French is the language of the school. Terms moderate.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $260 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

HARLEM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, for young ladies and children; fourth year; No. 21 West 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12; particular attention given to the French language.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 62 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes; term begins Sept. 13. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous, solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. [illegible], will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 12. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 202 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass. Sept. 14. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

REOPENING OF GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE at half prices. Penmanship and book-keeping thoroughly taught. Scholarship reduced from $50 to $25. Application should be made immediately. Private instruction to adults at all hours.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 19th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem. Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE
REOPENS, 24TH YEAR, SEPT. 22.

For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal,

NO. 225 WEST 23D-ST.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 303 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE

Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 5.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 84, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 136 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

"**THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS**" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at E. Lockwood's book-store.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars of conference apply at No. 101 West 45th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st. English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 900 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 56 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 22d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—Established in 1850; terms moderate. Fall session opens Sept. 15. For circulars apply to Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Armonk, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SEIBERT'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 102 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 811 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MERKERS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 22. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 34 Washington-st.

ROSE-HILL, DANBURY, CONN.—A home school for misses and one little boy, will reopen Sept. 12. Address Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 119 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 121 EAST 37TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GLENN'S FALLS, NEW-YORK.
English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School.

This Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A regular collegiate course is pursued. Very superior advantages are offered in the Drawing, Painting and Musical Departments.

To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. For circulars or further information address the Principal,

Miss A. TAYLOR, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

PROGRAMMES OF THE SHEFFIELD Scientific School of Yale College for the year beginning Sept. 14, 1870, are now ready to be sent on application. Address the Secretary, New-Haven, Conn.

MRS. HERITAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Day School for Boys, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 5th of September.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTability, and with the best references, wishes to obtain a position as companion or reader to some lady, a teacher of small children, or to take the supervision and general charge of some public institution or gentleman's household; no preferences as to place of residence. Address N. L., Post-office Box No. 158, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, } Special Partners.
J. B. DICKINSON, }

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MORAN & MURRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, 31st August, 1870.

B. MURRAY, JR., will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 38 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNed have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DE FOREST, WILLARD & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and gold on commission, at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. H. DE FOREST,
GARDNER WILLARD,
CHAS. E. MARSTON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

SEPT. 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ERICK R. JACKSON and WILLIAM S. ALLEN, styled and known as the Jackson Felt and Gravel Roofing Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ERICK R. JACKSON.
WILLIAM S. ALLEN.

ERICK R. JACKSON will settle up the business for the firm to date.

THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS of the New-York Stock Exchange have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. & J. N. CARPENDER, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 41 Pine-st.

WM. CARPENDER.
J. NEILSON CARPENDER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
1,871 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
342 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex steamer.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus and Narcissus.

YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell at auction on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., a very fine selected invoice of Bulbous Roots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,
for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

ICE FOR SALE.
ABOUT FIFTY TONS NORTH RIVER ICE FOR SALE.
Apply to or address
WRIGHT DURYEA,
Glen Cove, L. I.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against harboring or trusting HENRY A. SMITH, as he is a minor and his father will pay no bills of his contracting from this date, per order of
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1870. WM. H. SMITH.

DENTAL CHAIR WANTED—SECOND-hand. Address Dr. G. L. BEACH, Paterson, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FOREwoman to go West, to take charge of a cloak and dress-making establishment; must thoroughly understand the business; to one qualified salary no object. Address J. B. M., with references, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR FAMILIES RETURNING to the City or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 235 4th-av., three professed cooks, two laundresses, nurses; situations for all kinds of cooks, nurses, waitresses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING CLERK IN a newspaper office; one that understands the business thoroughly. Address, with references, NEWSPAPER, Post-office Box No. 6,771.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO take charge of a laundry in the West. Address, for two days, W. A. CLARK, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all English, Scotch, Irish, German cooks, laundresses, waitresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, general workers, &c., for City and country, both Protestant and Catholic.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted, a large number of servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, to fill excellent situations now vacant in families returning to the City.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

Miss R. RICE, dress-maker, has removed from No. 511 6th-av. to No. 135 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Sept. 10	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 7
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Anglia	Sat., Oct. 15	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin-excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE	DAURE	SATURDAY, Oct. 29

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29
Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15	Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris $145, gold.
Return tickets $250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Sept. 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN Oct. 11, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Cunard steam-ship PALMYRA, on THURSDAY, 22d September. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 20— ——, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Sept. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above parts with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS Sept. 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE Sept. 22

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

On and after Sept. 3, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCK, 7:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; JESSE HOYT, 3:30 P. M. Connecting at Sandy Hook with trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Oceanport, Eatontown Junction, Farmingdale, Bricksburg and Manchester. For Branchport and Toms River, 7:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Eatontown, 3:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 3:30 P. M. via Port Monmouth Pier, and 4:15 P. M. via Sandy Hook. Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 7:15 A. M. Philadelphia, 7:15 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:15 P. M., (express.) For freight to all points 6 P. M.

Returning trains leave Long Branch 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 5:58 P. M.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Company, Pier No. 30 North River. Fare to Long Branch, $1. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st. at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8¼ P. M. J. W HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 5th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 5th....2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th.... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th.. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th.......7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th..... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

EXCURSIONS.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXCURSION—the last trip to Coney Island—down the bay, and around Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. The steamer META will leave 8th-st., East River, at 8:20; Peck-slip at 8:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9; West 10th-st., 9:30; Warren-st., 9:45; Pier No. 4 North River, 10 o'clock. Music will be furnished on board for dancing, and sufficient time will be given at the Island for bathing and refreshments. Tickets for gentlemen, $1; for ladies, 50c. The proprietors mean to make this the most desirable excursion of the season.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS. Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series of the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to **$3,095,000.**

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safe guard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY.
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage Bonds of the South and North Alabama Railway.

Prompt PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD GUARANTEED by the State of Alabama.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest interest, with the BEST POSSIBLE security, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which can now be had at 95 and accrued interest.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870, at the Company's office, No. 57 Cedar-st., for the purpose of electing nine (9) trustees for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and be closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock, Sept. 10, and remain closed till Sept. 15 inst. By order

R. F. HOWES, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. }

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors,

E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as trustee, upon the whole of its railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1900.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of JANUARY and JULY in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without Coupons, interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, and the PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 18 Broad-st.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at 90, $50,000 Peoria City Water 7 per cent Gold Bonds.

The population of the city is about 35,000. The debt is about $650,000, and cannot, by the terms of the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, just adopted, be increased.

The valuation of the taxable property of Peoria is $12,500,000. The water-works are in successful operation, and the revenue derived from them is specially pledged to the payment, principal and interest, of these bonds.

The obligations of the city have always been promptly met. For further particulars apply to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three Inspectors of Election.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th of September.—Dated September, 1870.

JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 234 EAST TWELFTH-ST.—A large suite of rooms on second floor, furnished, suitable for gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS EN SUITE OR singly with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives, or to single gentlemen; house handsomely furnished and location excellent; references. Address No. 131 West 42d-st.

NO. 41 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—The entire second floor, three large and two small rooms, to let, with or without private table; also, a large room on first floor. References exchanged.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms singly or en suite; partial board given; only those willing to pay for good accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 19TH-ST., near 5th-av., desire to rent one or two freshly-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, to a single gentleman. Address P. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 299 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 31ST-ST.—Apartments and single rooms, with first-class board. House newly furnished. Private table if desired. References given and required.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board, at No. 77 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TWO DOUBLE ROOMS WITH HOT and cold water, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen; good references. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, OR FOR LIGHT housekeeping, a second floor partly furnished. Apply at No. 447 East 27th-st.

NO. 93 CLINTON-PLACE—FURNISHED rooms on first, second and third floors, with or without board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—To let, with board, large handsome second floor, high stoop, No. 150 West 34th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD IN a plain private family; terms very low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. To rent, with board, an entire second floor; also, front suite on third and fourth floors.

NO. 33 WEST 22D-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on the second floor; also, rooms on the third and the fourth floors, with board.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON second floor to let with board, separately or en suite.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUIT OF rooms for gentlemen, without board, between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES BOARD IN A private family 30th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; satisfactory references given and required. Address S. P., Post-office Box No. 4,286.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR three, a second floor; private table; above 30th-st. and between Park and 6th avs. Address with full particulars and terms, Box No. 2,425 Post-office.

ACCOMMODATIONS DESIRED IN a well-kept house where plain but substantial midday dinner can be had for three. Address Post-office Box No. 3,322.

BOARD WANTED IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family by a young married couple; references exchanged. Address Post-office Box No. 4,694.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL.

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, or at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., Friday, Sept. 30, 1870, for the removal of the rock in the channel of the Hudson River, about a half mile north of Van Wie's light, so as to give a depth of twelve feet at mean low water.

The cubic contents, in position, to be taken out are estimated, after a careful survey, at four hundred and sixty-eight cubic yards, the greatest length being about one hundred and twenty feet, and the greatest width sixty. A map of the rock and vicinity can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given.

Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard, the amount to be measured on the completion of the work, by the channel over the rock giving a depth of twelve feet at mean low water. The work must be commenced by Oct. 17, and be completed by Nov. 30, 1870.

No bid will be received unless made on printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a proper guarantee. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870. }

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 6th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

5,000 pounds Banca Tin.
25 barrels Sour Flour.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1870. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for dredging

Slip between Nos. 6 and 7, East River.
Slip between Nos. 18 and 19, East River.
Slip between Nos. 20 and 21, East River.
Slip adjacent to bulkhead between 24th and 25th sts., East River.
Slip between Piers Nos. 35 and 36, North River.
Slip between piers foot of 37th and 38th sts., North River.

Blank forms of specifications and agreements can be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 46 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GRAND HISTRIONIC COMBINATION.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, E. L. DAVENPORT, WALTER MONTGOMERY, MARK SMITH, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mme. PONISI.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, Shakespeare's tragedy of

OTHELLO.

OTHELLO	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
IAGO	Mr. L. BARRETT
CASSIO	Mr. W. MONTGOMERY
BRABANTIO	Mr. MARK SMITH
DESDEMONA	Miss LOUISA MOORE
EMILIA	Mme. PONISI

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 7, repetition of the great performance of Shakespeare's historic tragedy of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9, grand comedy festival, in which the ENTIRE COMBINATION will appear for the BENEFIT of LAWRENCE BARRETT.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, LOTTA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

NINTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF KATHI LANNER'S VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

Immense hit of the new ballet sensation,

URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
KATHI LANNER IN SIX CHARACTERS.

Every evening until further notice.

NOTICE.—The great Opera Bouffe Troupe will arrive from Havre in the steam-ship *Lafayette*, and will shortly appear.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1863 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 30 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WIDOW OF DAVID GOTTSCHLAG, EVA, born MEISSNER, died Jan. 2, 1870, at Tschernow, in the Government District of Frankfort on the Oder, Prussia, without a will, and left an inheritance of Seventy (70) Thalers. Her heir is her only son, GOTTFRIED GOTTSCHLAG, born June 7, 1829, who emigrated some fifteen years ago to America.

The above-mentioned inheritance is herewith brought to public notice, and the above-named Gottfried Gottschlag summoned to inform the undersigned to look after his rights.

Deputation of the District Court,
SONNENBURG, July 1, 1870. RAABE. (N 105.)

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 5th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Nicolson Pavement Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 118 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, lease or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
WM. M. TWEED, Jr.,
} Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST SIX NIGHTS.

LAST MATINEE.

CLOSING PERFORMANCE OF THE TRIUMPHAL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOS. K. EMMET, AND GAYLER'S GREAT DRAMA of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN,

which must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity owing to the necessary preparations for the Fall and Winter season.

FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY OCT. 3.

Mr. EMMET AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 13 AND 14.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE

SEEBACH.

Formerly known as the Theatre Francais.

Director J. GRAU.

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH,

with her new and brilliant company of eminent dramatic artists will inaugurate the Theatrical Season of 1870-71,

ON OR ABOUT SEPT. 15,

with the production of Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST.

A subscription for the Seebach season of twenty-four nights will be opened at Schirmer's music store, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8. Regular subscription nights, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.

Proclaimed an undeniable success by both PRESS AND PUBLIC.

MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School)....Mr. GEO. L. FOX.

NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that the OPENING NIGHT of the regular season at this theatre will occur TUESDAY, Sept. 13, on which occasion will be produced a powerful new comedy by WILKIE COLLINS and AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled

MAN AND WIFE.

The BOX OFFICE will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 6, and EVERY DAY after, and seats and boxes may be secured for the first week. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION—NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

All applicants for space are expected to have their goods at the exhibition buildings (3d-av. and 63d-st., New-York,) before Tuesday evening next, without further notice.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—THIS EVENING—Mollenhauer's grand vocal and instrumental concert, with Miss Canissa. Miss Fanny Goodwin's first appearance this season at Terrace Garden. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE in teaching music in this City, and able to refer to her patrons, persons of position, would accept a few pupils; if desired, would be willing to give instruction in exchange for satisfactory board in a strictly private family. Call one week on L. M. T., No. 28 West 16th-st.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash; rent allowed on purchase, at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Please call and examine.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1. Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, head-stones, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.

ap12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.

CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix.
JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER. } Executors.

au9-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.

JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, } Executors.

je7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.

HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.

my17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 82 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.

WM. E. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS, Executors of Jacob Brush.

jy19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.

jy26-1aw6mTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed assignee of WILLIAM A. BARBER and HENRY C. BUSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

M. M. BELDING, Assignee, &c.

au30-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HEARTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Heartt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1870.

T. STEWART BROWN, Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

au30-1aw3wTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN D. LEWIS and ARTHUR M. COCK, plaintiffs, against ABRAM J. DITTENHOEFER, defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 8th day of January, 1863, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York. Sept. 5, 1870.

JOHN A. FOSTER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 7 Warren-street, New-York.

s6-1aw6wTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 382 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For [illegible] apply to [illegible].

MURDERS LAST EVENING.

A Youth Wantonly Shot and Instantly Killed by a Night Watchman—Full Details of the Tragedy.

Great excitement was created last evening in the lower part of the City by a murder which was committed at 9:10 o'clock at BABBITT's soap factory, covering lots from No. 64 to No. 78 Washington-street, the murderer being VALENTINE RICKEL, the night watchman of the factory, and the victim, CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, a brush-maker, nineteen years of age, living with relatives at No. 123 Liberty-street.

At the hour mentioned the neighborhood was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol, and those who ran up found HIGGINS lying dead on the pavement, at the door of the factory, and a young girl standing beside him, who said he had been shot by the watchman of the factory, who had then gone back into the building and locked the door behind him. An officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct ran up among the first, and in answer to his demand HIGGINS opened the door, and coming out, was taken in custody and removed with difficulty from the vengeance of the populace to the Station-house at the corner of Church and Liberty streets, where he was locked up by Sergt. REED.

When he had been secured in his cell, attention was paid to the dead body, and Dr. SHINE, Deputy Coroner, who lives in the vicinity, having meantime been notified, directed it to be taken to the late residence of the deceased. On examination, it was found that the bullet had struck the front button of the shirt-collar of deceased, and passing directly through the windpipe had produced instant death.

Dr. SHINE then proceeded to the Station-house where he took the statement of the girl, MARY ANN MARSHALL, of No. 73 Washington-street, which is as follows:

This evening I met CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS under the awning of BABBIT's, No. 70 Washington-street; CHRIS took hold of me, and to walk with me; in going around struck against the door of the factory; the watchman was coming out at the time with a measure in his hand; on opening the door he asked CHRIS what he was doing there; CHRIS. said he was not doing anything; he called CHRIS. a bad name; CHRIS. then made a foul retort; the watchman then said, "I will show you;" he then took out the pistol, and cocked it, and held it within one foot of CHRIS.' neck, and shot; CHRIS. fell, and the watchman ran inside and locked the door; I heard him cock the pistol before he fired.

The prisoner was also visited in his cell by Dr. SHINE, and asked if he desired to make a statement, and after saying that he is forty-three years of age and lives in Hopkins-street, Williamsburg, where he has a wife and seven children, he gave the following version of the affair: I have been a night-watchman for three years at BABBITT's soap factory, in Washington-street; have been frequently annoyed by persons gathering in and about the shed covering the sidewalk; had shot at parties twice about two years ago and about twelve months ago; this evening, at about ten minues past o'clock, the deceased and a girl were standing near the door; I opened the door, and told him to go away, and that there was no use of standing around the door; he said to me, "You d—d Dutchman, what do you want?" I then took my revolver out and pushed it against his chest; he fell, and the pistol went off; I did not know the pistol was cocked.

Although many persons were in the vicinity and heard the shot fired, these two statements contain all attainable evidence of the details of the crime, as no one else was near enough to hear what was said, or to see precisely what was done. Great indignation is expressed at the wantonness of the deed by the people in the neighborhood, most of whom knew the deceased, and declare him to have been a peaceable and industrious youth. The Police know of nothing to his discredit, nor previous to this occurrence, to that of the murderer, who, late at night, seemed in in an almost frenzied condition, when relating the circumstances to visitors who pressed about his cell door. He especially laid great stress upon the annoyances to which he had long been subjected by the young men of the locality persisting in coming about the factory at night. He however insisted upon his statement already given, that the shooting was accidental..

Coroner FLYNN has taken charge of the case, and will hold an inquest this morning, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, corner of Liberty and Church streets. Sergeant REED has detained a number of persons, who were near at hand when the shot was fired, and their evidence will be taken.

Tragedy in Brooklyn—A Peddler Clubbed to Death by His Brother-in-Law for Abusing the Latter's Wife.

A shocking murder was committed last evening in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. The victim was a peddler, named JAMES DUFFEY. About 6 o'clock, DUFFEY went to the house of JAMES MOODY, his brother-in-law, at No. 43 Little-street, to collect some money due him. MOODY was then engaged down in the cellar, chopping wood. His wife was in the sitting-room, however, and to her DUFFEY directed his conversation, asking her to pay him the debt. She replied that she did not owe him anything, and that he was trying to impose upon her. DUFFY then commenced abusing her with his tongue in a violent manner. While this was transpiring, MOODY came up from the cellar, and, without waiting for any explanation, made an assault on the intruder with a piece of wood, striking him twice on the head and rendering him senseless. The assailant then fled. About two hours after the affray DUFFEE died. Mrs. MOODY, on recovery from the excitement, sent word of the occurrence to the Second Precinct Police. Capt. MCCONNEL subsequently ordered the body of the deceased to be taken to his residence, which was next door to that of the murderer. MOODY is a dealer in junk. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. Both men were possessed of violent tempers. The scene of the affray is one of the lowest and most vile localities in the City.

Another Probable Homicide in Brooklyn—Stabbed in a Drunken Brawl.

A quarrel took place between two men named JAMES NEVINS and GEORGE SACKRIDER, on Bergen-street, near Smith-street, Brooklyn, last evening, resulting in the murder of the latter. Both men were intoxicated at the time, and had been previously disputing about some unimportant matter. In the fight which ensued, NEVINS drew some sharp instrument inflicting a fatal wound on the head of his adversary. Immediately after the stabbing, Roundsman HARRINGTON appeared upon the scene and took the assailant into custody. The wounded man was taken to his home in a dying condition.

Probable Fatal Affray Between Women.

Last night, about 7 o'clock, two women named MARY CARR and MARY SCANLAN got into a dispute on Emlay-street, near Van Brunt-street, Brooklyn, about some private matter, in the course of which CARR siezed an ax and struck her opponent on the head, wounding the latter so severely that she fell to the ground insensible. A physician was at once called to the assistance of the prostrate woman, but said that her recovery was doubtful. Mrs. CARR was arrested and taken to the Third Precinct Station. Both women were completely under the influence of liquor when the affray took place.

Regatta of the Hudson Rowing Association.

The annual regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association took place at Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson, yesterday afternoon. The first race on the programme was a single scull race, in which there were three entries. The entries were: E. LOSEE, Atalanta Club; J. C. O'NEILL, Columbia Club; H. G. GRAVES, Mutual Club. LOSEE came in the winner in 24 minutes 57 seconds, O'NEILL next, 26 minutes, 27 seconds, and GRAVES, 28 minutes 28 seconds.

The second race was a four-oared shell race, which was contested by a crew from the Vesper Club, of Yonkers, and a crew from the Atalanta Club. The Yonkers oarsmen consisted of J. H. KESSLER, W. MCFARLANE, O. VAN WINKLE and THOS. FEARON, who rowed over the course in good style, making the distance in 21 minutes, 17 seconds. The next race was a six-oared gig race, for which there were two entries, both crews being from Albany.

The clubs represented were Mutual—J. H. Shattuck, stroke; J. A. Brooksby, 2; J. Parker, 3; E. M. J. Crawford, 4; W. Story, 5; J. Killah, bow; J. H. Garvin, coxswain—and Beaverwick—W. Willson, stroke; James Willson, 2; F. Reilly, 3; W. Correll, 4; P. Smith, 5; W. H. Morgan, bow; W. B. Ellis, coxswain. The latter won in 21 minutes 35 seconds, the Mutuals being 31 seconds behind.

The next race was an eight-oared barge race, which was won by the Vesper Club in 21 minutes 20¼ seconds, beating several good crews belonging to other clubs.

A six-oared shell race was also rowed between several boats, and was won by the Gulick crew in 19 minutes 28½ seconds. The course was three miles.

The judges at the regatta were Hon. S. S. COX, Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Hon. Thomas E. STEWART, Col. T. BAILY MYERS, and CHARLES L. TIFFANY.

A New Organ at the Fair.

Among the novelties to be exhibited in the Fair of the American Institute, to be held at the Rink, will be an organ which will be the most powerful instrument in the world. This immense power will be developed by the enormous pressure of wind, being technically known as thirteen-inch pressure, as it will raise a column of water that height, that being more than four times the pressure applied to the largest organs. The bellows will be driven by a steam-engine. To overcome the resistance of opening the valves or pallets, caused by the densely-compressed air, JARDINE's patent vacuum pallet is used, making the touch as light as that of a piano. Among the new stops will be the "tuba mirablis," "flute a pavillon" and "flute harmonic." It will be placed at the end of the building, and will form a prominent feature, with its burnished pipes towering up to the roof. It is designed to take the place of the band, and will be performed on by some of our best organists. It is built by GEO. JARDINE & SON for the Fair, by order of the Board of Managers.

FENIAN CONGRESS.

President Savage's Annual Report—The Body in a Flourishing Condition—A Patriotic Effort for a Union of Irishmen—Election of a Chief Executive.

The annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session at the headquarters, No. 19 Avenue A, for the past week, the proceedings being kept almost entirely secret. The meeting has been a most important one, and remarkably well attended by delegates from every section of the country. The annual report of Mr. SAVAGE, the President, was rendered. It gave a succinct exhibit of the progress and present position of the organization, showing it to be in a most flourishing and satisfactory condition. It also referred to its relations in the present European complications, and especially to its intimate connection with affairs in Ireland. The suspension of Mr. PETER MCCARY was a subject that created much feeling. It appears that during Mr. SAVAGE's recent absence in California Mr. MCCARY made charges against that gentleman and other officers of the organization, of starting an Irish political society in the interest of the Democratic Party. Mr. SAVAGE, on his return, denounced this as a slander upon him and his official confreres, and for this Mr. SAVAGE expelled him from the organization. Mr. SAVAGE had, it appears, in his message, denounced the formation of any such society as that referred to, declaring against all societies, Republican or Democratic, which keep the Irish apart from the whole body of American citizens. Mr. SAVAGE further declared that he did not exercise his political privileges as an Irishman, but as an American. The facts of Mr. MCCARY's case were submitted to the Congress, who indorsed the action of Mr. SAVAGE and the Council, and expelled Mr. MCCARY from the Brotherhood.

The most important business of the Congress was, however, the presentation of a plan for uniting all the Irish nationalists of the country outside the Fenian body. A meeting of Irishmen was held at Cincinnati, a few days ago, for this object, and at that meeting a committee was appointed to wait upon this Congress, and endeavor to bring about such a result. The Cincinnati Committee was cordially received by the Congress, and it is expected that their mission will be successful.

Mr. SAVAGE is named as the Chief Executive for the ensuing year, although it is reported that he will decline a re-election.

Base-Ball Match Between the American Bank Note Company and the Irvington Club.

The grounds of the Irvington Base-ball Club, at Irvington, N. J., were the scene of another brilliant game, on Saturday last, between that club and several of the employes of the American Bank Note Company, of this City. These have played frequently together, and almost always with a result favorable to the latter. The game of Saturday was a "home and home," and ended in a victory for the Bank Note Company, their runs being 23, against 13 of the others. The following is the score:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.	O.	R.	IRVINGTON.	O.	R.
Smith, p.	3	2	Williams, 2d b.	1	3
Dalton, 2d b.	3	2	Suttles, l. f.	1	3
Seymour, Geo., 1st b.	0	5	Bailey, p.	4	0
Coslenbader, 3d b.	3	2	Tichenor, s. s.	3	1
Hedden, l. f.	0	4	Lawrence, c. f.	3	1
Borst, s. s.	2	3	Caton, Thos., 1st b.	2	1
Hickey, c.	2	3	Crawford, c.	2	0
Sinclair, c. f.	1	2	Johnson, 3d b.	2	1
Seymour, J., r. f.	4	0	Tirrell, r. f.	2	1
Total	18	23	Total	18	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
American Bank Note Co.	10	3	1	0	4	5	—23
Irvington	4	2	0	2	1	4	—13

Umpire—Mr. GEO. CATON, of the Irvington Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SMITH and MULLEN.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—The game, today, between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and Atlantics, of Brooklyn, resulted in favor of the former by the following score:

Atlantics	0	1	0	0	0	5	6	0	1	—13
Forest City	0	0	2	2	10	0	1	0	0	—15

Valuation of Taxable Property in Hudson County.

The Board of Assessors of Hudson County met yesterday afternoon, and made returns of real estate and personal property in the several cities and townships, as follows: Jersey City, $51,866,920; Haboken, $17,726,570; Bayonne, $4,569,135; Weehawken, $6,308,050; Greenville, $3,062,100; North Bergen, $1,377,500; West Hoboken, $2,488,290; Union, $1,320,730; Town Union, $1,050,050; Harrison, $1,148,900; Kearney, $752,775; total, $88,670,950. The total tax to be raised on the above is, State, $85,133; county, $425,060.

The estimated value of the Erie Railway Company is about $900,000, upon which they paid a tax last year amounting to about $75,000.

Fire in the Times Building.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of the TIMES building, immediately over the stereotypers' room, but notwithstanding the altitude the flames were so quickly reached and extinguished by the Fire Department that the entire damage, both by fire and water, will not exceed $500. It is believed that the fire originated from a defective flue, and had been smoldering for some hours before it gained sufficient headway to attract notice.

Movements of the President.

President GRANT spent a few hours at Newark, yesterday morning, and was entertained by Hon. NEHEMIAH PERRY. His visit was entirely unexpected. He was on his way to Elizabeth from Long Branch at the time, but missed the through train. Very few people were aware of his presence in the city. After driving through the streets with Mr. PERRY he departed for Elizabeth, on a visit of condolence to his sister, who was afflicted by the death of a child. His mother will accompany him on his return to Long Branch.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It is rather expensive living in some of the restaurants in Greenwich-street. ANNE RILEY, an Irish emigrant, who arrived here on Thursday, went into one of those places on Friday, and had a cup of tea, without anything to eat. She handed the person in charge a guinea in gold, worth about $6, from which she received $3 50 in change. Her cup of tea, therefore, cost her $2 50—rather expensive, even for Greenwich-street. The young woman, being friendless and a stranger, did not know where to go or what to do: but in her wanderings about some one directed her to the Working Women's Union, in Bleecker-street, and they sent her to St. Barnabas' Home, in Mulberry-street, where she was entertained until she got employment in Brooklyn, yesterday.

On board the ship *Loch Katrine*, which left this port for Glasgow last evening, a quarrel arose between two drunken sailors, JOHN ROSELAND and FRANCIS DRAKE, during which the former was stabbed in the hip and severely wounded. They were sent back to the City and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house.

It is rumored that the Narragansett Steamship Company have it now in contemplation to build a broad gauge railroad from some point in the Lower Bay to Long Branch, and to place thereon during the coming season the Erie Railway Palace Coaches, connecting with the steamer *Plymouth Rock* and *Jessie Hoyt*.

Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, of Park-avenue Presbyterian Church, has declined the appointment to a Professorship in the Theological Seminary in Chicago, made last May by the Presbyterian General Assembly, so that his church may still enjoy his labors.

Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., formerly of this City, but recently of Washington, D. C., has accepted the pastorate of Gethsemane Baptist Church, Brooklyn, where he will shortly assume his duties.

The Custom-house was almost deserted yesterday, the Collector and nearly all the prominent officials having gone to Saratoga, to attend the Republican State Convention.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, has granted a provisional injunction in a suit brought by The People *vs.* ALBERT DIRBO. The object is to enjoin the defendant, and prevent him from conducting theatrical entertainments at the "National Garten," in the Bowery, in consequence of the proprietor not having paid the license imposed by law. The case is to be heard on its merits.

JAMES DILLON was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, charged with selling the "*extra Tribune*" on Sunday evening, by falsely representing that it contained a contradiction of the surrender of NAPOLEON. The prisoner was committed for a short time, but was subsequently discharged.

GEORGE EDWARDS was held to answer at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, on a charge of stealing $200 worth of wearing apparel from the store of LOUIS ROSEN, at No. 316 Eighth-avenue.

JAMES REILLY was crushed under the hoistway at No. 98 Worth-street, yesterday, while lowering goods, and was taken to Park Hospital.

PATRICK MCCORMICK, of No. 190 Henry-street, a fireman in the engine-room at HECKER BROTHERS Mills, on Cherry-street, was seriously burned, yesterday, while in the act of cleaning out the boiler, by his lamp igniting the gas. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Tammany Sachems met last evening, but adjourned without transacting any business, owing to the want of a quorum.

The Howard Mission will be reopened on Monday next, after having been thoroughly repaired and newly painted. The institution numbers 365 children. Rev. Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent, has just returned from Europe, and will be present at the reopening.

A little German boy, aged fifteen years, was brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen $70 from WM. BRAGAS, who had befriended him a short time previous to the alleged act. He pleaded guilty and was held to answer.

Mrs. NARY, aged ninety-two years, was found dead in her bed, yesterday morning, at No. 19 Bedford-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BAYNE's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 64°; 8 A. M., 66°; 10 A. M., 76½°; Noon, 79°; 2 P. M., 80°; 4 P. M., 76°; 6 P. M., 74°; 8 P. M., 71°; 10 P. M., 69°; 12 P. M., 66°.

The annual festival and picnic of the Sixth Regiment took place, yesterday, at East River Park. The regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. W. STERRY.

The sheet-iron blower used in the blacksmith-shop of the New-York Gas-Works, at the foot of East Twenty-first-street, exploded yesterday, severely injuring one of the workmen named WILLIAM WELSH, residing at No. 407 East Eighteenth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES MCCARTNEY, an inmate of the Soldiers' Retreat, Ward's Island, was accidentally drowned on Sunday evening, while bathing in the East River. The body was recovered.

In the case of MARGARET MULLEN, the little girl who was killed by being run over by car No. 59, of the Tenth-avenue line, the inquest terminated yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Coroner FLYNN was applied to yesterday, to take action in the case of BRIDGET MOLLITY, who died at Park-avenue Hotel of hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. SMITH, who made the post-mortem examination, certified that her death was caused by the hemorrhage only.

The Sisters of the Stranger have removed from the Bible House, and now have their office in a chapel, in Green-street, two doors below Eighth-street. They announce a meeting to take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dr. HANS POWELL made an interesting lecture, last evening, before a large audience at the rooms of the German Young Men's Christian Association, in which he clearly detailed the consequences likely to result from evil habits.

WILLIAM HENRY was committed by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police-court, yesterday, for attempting to commit an indecent assault on MAGGIE MORAN, residing at No. 328 Mulberry-street, on Sunday night.

On Sunday night TIMOTHY COMAN, of No. 107 Bridge-street, entered the liquor-saloon of WM. CHURCHILL, No. 122 Cherry-street, when he was suddenly attacked by CHARLES LESLIE, JOHN BENTLEY and THOMAS WALSH, who picked his pockets and then ran off with his coat. They were subsequently arrested and were held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice LEDWITH, yesterday.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, LAWRENCE GRABER, of No. 149 First-avenue, complained that on Sunday evening, while standing in front of his residence, he was shot in the leg with a pistol by ARTHUR MCMANUS, of No. 428 East Fifteenth-street. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,500 bail.

There will be music at Tompkins-square, this afternoon, by the Central Park Band, provided the weather is fine.

A valuable and interesting addition was made to the zoological collection at the Central Park, on Friday last, by the birth of a litter of four panthers. They are now on exhibition with the other animals at the Park. The two zoological buildings, in course of erection near the old Arsenal on the Park, will soon be completed. They are very pretty and attractive, and will add much to the comfort of the animals and convenience of visitors. The collection of birds and animals continues to increase at the Park by donations from all parts of the country.

BROOKLYN.

The September term of the Court of Sessions commenced yesterday. Judge TROY presided and delivered the customary instructions to the Grand Jury. There are two cases of murder and a large number of burglaries on the calender, awaiting trial.

ARTHUR BRENNAN, a watchman at KING's Distillery, Eastern District, fell from an extension of the building on Saturday, and injured himself so severely that he died in the City Hospital yesterday morning.

About 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the grocery-store of NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, at No. 111 Raymond-street, being caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene. In endeavoring to subdue the flames Mr. HOFFMAN was severely burned, and his neighbor, Mr. JOHN RITER, who went to his assistance, was also burned. The entire loss amounted to about $6,000, distributed as follows: On building, a three-story frame structure, owned by Mr. HOFFMAN, $2,500; fully insured. On stock of Mr. HOFFMAN, $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Germania. On furniture of JOHN HILLZEN and ROBERT LAKE, tenants, $600 each, and of EDWARD MERKER, tenant, $200; no insurance. Fire Marshal KEADY has instituted an investigation, and hopes to demonstrate to the city authorities, by this and other cases that have occurred recently, the necessity for a more rigid enforcement of the law regulating the keeping, use and sale of kerosene.

At the Long Island College Hospital there were 860 patients treated during the month of August, of wh'ch 391 were male and 469 female.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner JONES, on the body of MARTIN RYAN, who was drowned on Sunday at the foot of Pacific-street.

Supervisor DUTCHER, of the Twelfth Ward, in company with six men, made a raid on an illicit distillery kept by a man named ALLAN, at the corner of King and Conover streets, yesterday morning. A large still, worth about $5,000, was captured and was destroyed, together with some 400 gallons of whisky.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Dr. HULBUT, of White Plains, having withdrawn all further opposition to the decision of Hon. JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate, of Westchester County, in the matter of the will of the late CARLTON GATES, of Yonkers, letters of admintration have been granted to Dr. AMOS W. GATES, father of the deceased, giving him the possession of the contested property.

About six weeks ago, Mr. JOHN BUSSING, the owner of ninety-four acres of land and other property situated in the town of Yonkers, died, leaving the bulk of his estate to JOHN BUSSING, Jr., the balance going to two married daughters, named Mrs. MARY JANE RYER, wife of SAMUEL RYER, of the town of Westchester, and SUSAN ANN TIER, wife of DANIEL TIER, also residing in the same town. The daughters intend to contest the validity of the will. The property is said to be worth $300,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Convention of the Third Congressional District will be held at Somerville, on Thursday, Sept. 8. Dr. R. H. GILBERT, whose name is mentioned in connection with the nomination, served through the war and was breveted Colonel for gallant and meritorious services. He is the inventor of the "Improved Elevated Atmospheric Railway," and is well known for his varied scientific attainments. An extended acquaintance in the District, derived from his being connected for three years with the New-Jersey Central Railroad, together with his abilities as an eloquent speaker, will perhaps make his the strongest name which could be placed before the people, should he be induced to accept the nomination.

Late on Sunday afternoon an attempt at murder was made at Hackensack. A number of men were spending the afternoon in a small saloon, near the Essex-street depot, and all of them became more or less intoxicated and quarrelsome. During some difficulty CURRIE, the keeper of the saloon, endeavored to stab a man named HERBERT, but was prevented by a man named BURKE. HERBERT, in going out of the saloon, however, picked up the knife, and CURRIE followed him demanding it. HERBERT then turned upon him and inflicted three fatal wounds. After committing the deed HERBERT ran to the railroad and concealed himself in one of the passenger cars. He was followed by HOBSON, another of the party. HERBERT also attacked him, but he was overpowered by officers who ran to his assistance. He was then handcuffed and locked up. The prisoner is employed in Jersey City, but has a wife at Hackensack. A few months ago he had some difficulties of a similar character at Jersey City.

The Hudson County Court of Special Sessions met today. Thirty-five prisoners were arraigned, four of them pleading guilty. The other cases were set down for hearing on Monday next.

The funeral of JENNIE CORBIN, a niece of President GRANT, took place at Elizabeth on Sunday. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. L. R. DUNN, and prayer was offered by Dr. CARLTON, of New-York. Gen. GRANT had telegraphed that he would be present, but he was unable to reach Elizabeth in time.

Sentences were, yesterday, imposed by the Union County Court of Special Sessions on a number of prisoners. PETER SCHNEIDEWEIN, of Plainfield, was found guilty of attacking his wife with an ax and seriously injuring her, but, on account of previous good character, he was merely sentenced to a fine of $50.

The Common Council of Jersey City have determined to raise about $1,500,000 by taxation for the purpose of supporting the City Government.

The Jersey City Board of Education met last evening, and made an appropriation of $168,150 for the year.

A two-story frame dwelling, owned by Mr. THRUMAN ALDRICH, of Woodside, took fire early Sunday morning. The house was occupied by Mr. CHARLES E. SMITH, and was insured for about $700. Mr. SMITH's loss will reach $1,500; insured for $900.

A St. Louis Mystery—Poisoning of a Pittsburg Belle.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of the 3d inst. says:

"Yesterday intelligence was received in this city that a young lady from Pittsburg had died suddenly at St. Louis, and that her death was the result of poison. From an investigation of the facts we have learned that on Monday morning Mr. MORAN received a letter from St. Louis, giving him the information that his daughter was lying dangerously ill of scarlet fever. Miss MORAN, who is about twenty years of age, was living in St. Louis with a well-known lady, and it was the latter who sent the letter. It was not apprehended that the girl was very ill, and although her parents were very anxious about her, they never anticipated for a moment the news that was so soon to reach them. Yesterday, another letter came, announcing that Miss MORAN had died, on Sunday morning, in the City Hospital, and worse still, that her death was not natural. She had been found lying in a comatose condition, from which she never recovered. Paralysis was given as the mortal disease, but the physicians were suspicious that there was some underlying cause of death, and they accordingly resolved upon an investigation. This was made in a post-mortem examination, the doctors coming to the conclusion that death was caused by some irritant poison. The fact of the death having been the result of poison, and that in a hospital, adds considerable mystery to the matter. It seems utterly impossible that a suicide could have been committed, and a murder is equally improbable. Surrounded by nurses and among strangers, nobody could have administered the fatal dose, and a person lying ill of scarlet fever has little time or inclination to think of suicide. The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that some sad mistake has been made. The Coroner's investigation will most likely discover the fact that a piece of carelessness has caused poison to be given to the patient instead of a curative potion."

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Lieut.-Commander Farquhar has been detached from the *Severn*, and ordered to the command of the *Kansas*. The Secretary of the Navy received a dispatch this morning from Commander Carter, commanding the United States steamer *Saranac*, announcing her arrival at Fortress Monroe, thirty-two days from Madeira. All well. Capt. William Ronckendorff is ordered to duty in charge of the iron-clad vessels at New-Orleans; Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen is ordered to the Naval Academy; Chaplain W. R. Cobb to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.; Capt. A. K. Hughes is detached from duty at New-Orleans, and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed dull. Stocks opened dull and closed quiet. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91¾	91¾	91¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89½	89¾	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅜	88⅜	88
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87¾	87¾	87
U. S. 10-40s	88	....	88¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	112	111½	111½
Erie Railroad shares	17½	17¾	17½
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23	....	23

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—11½ A. M.—COTTON opened with an upward tendency; Middling Upland, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. FLOUR, 24s. 3d. WHEAT—Red Western No. 2, 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d.; California White, 10s. 3d.@10s. 4d.; Red Winter, 9s. 8d.

LONDON, Sept. 5—11½ A. M.—Calcutta LINSEED quiet and steady. LINSEED-OIL quiet and steady. SUGAR quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—1½ P. M.—COTTON is firm and active at unchanged quotations. PORK heavy at 127s. 6d. BACON, 58s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut; 67s. 6d. for Short-rib Middles. BEEF, 123s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 5—4½ P. M.—COTTON closed buoyant; Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅝d.; the sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 8,000 for export and speculation. CORN, 29s. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 7d.

LONDON, Sept. 5—4½ P. M.—SUGAR to arrive active at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. HOPS dull and nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 142,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 76,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels. In store here—Wheat, 550,000 bushels; Corn, 361,000 bushels; Oats, 486,000 bushels; Barley, 101,000 bushels; Rye, 55,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Rye-malt, 28,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—11c. on Wheat, 43c. Flour, 10½c. Corn, 7c. Oats, to New-York. FLOUR neglected and drooping. WHEAT very dull and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club now offered at $1 12; sales, 7,800 bushels Red Winter Toledo at $1 18. CORN lower and inactive; sales, 7,800 bushels No. 2 Western at 72c.; car-lots and small parcels, 70c.@73c., as to quality. OATS heavy and lower; small sales of new Toledo, 44c., and new Western, 43c. RYE lower; offered at 81c., with no buyers. BARLEY neglected. PEAS—No demand. SEEDS steady; $5 25 for Timothy. PORK steady at $29 for Heavy Mess. LARD steady at 16¼c. HIGHWINES held at about 93c., without buyers.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 5.—FLOUR is steady and unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls.; $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. CORN quiet and lower; No. 2 held at 75c. in round lots. OATS quiet at 50c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $2 for bolted; $1 90 for unbolted. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Milling, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 6½c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4@$4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 48c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $8 30; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 50 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—68,400 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley and 4,686,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—35,000 bushels Wheat and 1,744,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; sales at 97c.@97½c., cash and seller last half September, for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 97c.@97¼c., cash. CORN quiet at 60c.@60¼c., cash and seller September, for No. 2; during the afternoon, 60¼c., seller September; 61¼c. seller last half. OATS declining and lower at 34¼c.@34½c. for No. 2. RYE declining at 65c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 09 for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 90c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet; Short Rib Middles, 14¼c., cash. Mess PORK, $22 50, seller December. Live HOGS dull at $9 50@$9 75 for fair to good smooth. CATTLE dull at $4@$4 75 for fair stockers to good smooth shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 107,509 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 96,500 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 47,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Rye, 88,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 20c.; do. Gulf, 20½c.; demand light. FLOUR—Small business; Superfine, $5 50@$5 62½; Extras, $5 75@$6; Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 25; Indiana and Ohio, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT very flat and lower; Indiana Red, $1 35@$1 38; Maryland Red, $1 32. RYE—Western, 85c. CORN very dull; Yellow, 95c.@97c.; Low and High Mixed, 85c.@90c. COFFEE—Rio, 14½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17¼c., gold. SUGAR steady; fair and good Refining, 9¼c.@9⅝c. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 26c. WHISKY very quiet; Western iron, 95c.@96c. Beef CATTLE dull this week, and prices unsettled, but lower; sales, 3,200 Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 8¾c.@9½c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@8c.; Common, 4½c.@6½c. SHEEP held firmly; sales, 12,000 at 4½c.@5¼c. HOGS unchanged; sales, 2,500 at $12@$14.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON quiet at 17½c.@18c. for Middling. BAGGING and ROPE steady and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Spring, 90c.@95c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 08; strictly Prime, $1 10@$1 11; No. 1, $1 14@$1 15; Choice, $1 25@$1 30. CORN dull; Mixed, 64c.; Prime Yellow, 65c.; Prime White, 70c. OATS dull at 38c.@42c. for Prime to Choice. BARLEY steady; Choice Northern, $1 05@$1 10; Iowa, $1 15. RYE dull at 70c.@72c. HIGHWINES steady at 92c.@93c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LARD quiet at 15½c.@16c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS active at $8 25@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Cattle, 1,100 head.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 10@$1 15 for Red. CORN unchanged, with a moderate demand. OATS dull at 34c.@42c., the latter for choice. RYE unchanged. BARLEY scarce and in demand; choice Fall, $1 27½. TOBACCO buoyant and firm; Middling, 19½c. COTTON unchanged, with a firmer feeling. WHISKY firm; sales at 90c.@91c., the latter iron-bound. Mess PORK dull; jobbing sales at $27 50. LARD neglected; held at 15¼c. BULK MEATS firm; sales at 11½c.@12½c. for shoulders, now held at 12c.; Sides, 14½c.@14¾c., the latter for heavy. BACON—Good order demand; sales, 110 hhds. at 14¼c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS held at 20c.@22c. EXCHANGE firm at par.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—BAGGING active. HEMP, 20c.@22½c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18¼c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. BACON, 14¾c. for Shoulders, 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. BULK MEATS—12¼c. for Shoulders, 16½c.@17c. for Sides. Mess PORK, $28. LARD—Tierce, 16½c.; Keg, 18c. HAMS, sugar-cured, 24c. for Fancy. WHISKY dull at 88c.@89c. TOBACCO—Sales 48 hhds. at $5 25@$9 for frosted; $9@$9 75 for common to good Lugs, $7@$8 25 for Low Leaf to Mahogany Wrappers.

TOLEDO, Sept. 5.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Amber Michigan, $1 11; Old Amber Michigan, $1 09; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 25; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 21; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 14@$1 14½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 12; White Michigan Regular, $1 10. CORN dull; No. 1, 67c.; No. 2, 64c. OATS dull; No. 1, 39c.@39½c.; No. 2, 36c. FREIGHTS firmer at 4c. to Buffalo, 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c. FLOUR weak and nominal; demand light. WHEAT—Receipts, 20,000 bushels; sales Amber Maryland at $1 60@$1 65; fair to good Red, $1 35@$1 40; Superior, $1 35@$1 40; White, $1 30@$1 60; Winter Red Western, $1 30@$1 35. CORN neglected; Maryland White, 90c.@95c.; do. Yellow, 95c.@96c.; Western Mixed, 90c.; Mixed Western, 90c.@93c. OATS dull at 40c.@45c. RYE, 75c.@80c. Mess PORK dull at $29 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Rib, 18c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 20c.@24c. LARD dull at 17c. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—WHEAT neglected and most receipts sent forward in first hands. RYE quiet; State held at $1. CORN dull and neglected. BARLEY rather quiet; sales, one car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 30, and one car No. 1 do. at $1 36. OATS steady; sales, two cars Toledo at 53c. for No. 2, and 57c. for No. 1; also a bag lot State at 55c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—COTTON nominally 18½c.; receipts, 60 bales; exports, 242 bales. FLOUR dull at $6@$7 50. CORN scarce; White, 84c.@85c. OATS dull at 48c.@50c. PORK dull at $30. LARD nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18c.@18c.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—FLOUR dull; Choice, $6 50@$7. WHEAT heavy and declined ¼c.@2c.; Extra, $1 27@$1 28; No. 1, $1 25; Amber, $1 17; Regular, $1 09. CORN, 75c.@76c. OATS, 43c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—WHEAT dull, and declined 2c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 16; No. 2 nominally $1 14. CORN dull and nominal. OATS steady. PETROLEUM firm; Refined, 25½c.

GALVESTON, Sept. 5.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 14½c.@15c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 79 bales; exports, coastwise, 230 bales; stock, 4,756 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 20c.@20½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 30 bales; coastwise, 125 bales; total, 165 bales; stock, 3,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 5.—COTTON—High prices restrict business; Middling, 18¾c. asked; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 735 bales; exports, coastwise, 987 bales; stock, 2,706 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—COTTON is very firm; holders asking higher rates; Middling, 20c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 24 bales; coastwise, 68 bales; total, 92 bales; stock, 745 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 18½c.; sales, 550 bales; net receipts, 490 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 916 bales; coastwise, 2,593 bales; stock, 14,346 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 5.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 136 bales; stock, 10,149 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 331 bales; exports, coastwise, 109 bales; stock, 628 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 423 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,382 bales; stock, 818 bales.

[Advertisement.]
OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of gents' hats, No. 212 Broadway. Enough said.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W.	Cloudy	65
Portland	W.	Clear	67
Boston	N. W.	Clear	65
New-York	N. W.	Clear	68
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	66
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	72
Washington	N. W.	Clear	68
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	72
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	75
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	80
Savannah	N.	Clear	80
Augusta	....	Clear	75
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	67
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	65
Pittsburg	....	Clear	69
Chicago	S.	Clear	62
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	69
Mobile	N.	Clear	72
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	73
Key West	S.	Clear	78
Havana	E.	Clear	81

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Missouri	Sept. 8	New-York	Havana.
San Francisco	Sept. 8	New-York	Bermuda.
City of Mexico	Sept. 10	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Halifax, N. S., and Bermuda, W. S., via Halifax, by the *City of Cork*, at 11 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Wisconsin*, at 12 M., a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River, until 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners....7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail....6 P. M.
South, Through....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Lieut.-Commander G. J. Mitchell, Rafael Rodriques, Mariano Monteleagre, Augusto Monteleagre, Samuel Monteleagre, Monsignor Ordonnes, A. R. Jones, Simon Asch, Antonio de Stifan, J. Schonenberg, Mr. Schonenberg, Mr. Holtmayer, S. N. Bothols, Jose Joaquin Palma, M. Martines, C. Hall, Miss Hall, Jos. Dalton, Chas. Dalton, Alfred Patterson, Mrs. Fry. For California—Mary E. Roach, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Lundi, Dr. J. A. Callender, Miss Carrie Brehm, Mrs. Mary Cathie, P. H. Craw, wife and child, A. G. Wells, W. T. Angier, Mrs. Hay, J. A. de Laquel, Mrs. E. A. Hunter and 2 sons, Miss Kugg, J. A. Parsons, Daniel Love, W. Hubbard Stephenson, Benjamin Stephenson, W. L. Brooks, W. C. Carpenter, Mr. Heams wife and 2 children, Mrs. Martin, daughter and 2 children, Miss Annie Meier, Dr. J. W. Elliot, and a large number in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Clyde, from Charleston.—Jas. L. Felty, M. Mellon, R. C. Lush, D. Dryer, J. T. Walsh, R. Foley, B. F. Huger, G. Bush, Jas. Kerr, C. E. Denslow, Capt. H. Powell, G. Hollingsworth, G. Talbot, Wm. Meyer, Lieut. H. L. Sturges, A. Bauch, G. Brunt, Chas. E. Walker and wife, A. E. Gough, G. McBride, E. Block, C. Ostrom, G. Turner, S. Friburg, wife and 4 children, Mary Murphy, L. Vanderpool, G. Brown, H. Lines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:31 | Sun sets....6:25 | Moon sets...1:56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.4:43 | Gov. Island..5:32 | Hell Gate...6:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship N. & E. Gardner, (Br.,) Journeay, London, T. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Contest, (Br.,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro, Fred. Ash & Co.; Isaac Rich, Sheldon, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Cow Bay, M. H. Hogan; Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, Santiago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Menco, Gray, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Wm. Tierner, (Br.,) Redmond, Sidney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Brigs Rival, (Br.,) White, St. Johns, Bowring & Archibald; Raven, Spencer, Malaga, Simpson & Clapp; Martha, Cassidy, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Surf, Thompson, Cienfuegos, Fallow & Joel; Anne Seymour, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Amy Fover, (Norw.,) Johnson, Elsinore, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. Kathleen, (Br.,) Wyman, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Meschell, Shulee, N. S., Snow & Richardson; Esther, Brantberg, Jacmel, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Seopean, St. Kitts, W. I., Jones & Lough.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Sept. 4, 7½ P. M., 35 miles N. from Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship Champion, hence for Charleston; same day, 8½ P. M., passed steam-ship San Salvador, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship Enoch Train, (of Boston,) Lane, Callao May 22, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Wm. F. Weld & Co. Passed Cape Horn June 27, and crossed the equator Aug. 1; has had very moderate weather the entire passage; July 3, lat. 51 S., lon. 50 W., was in co. with ship Aurora, from Callao for New-York; Aug. 3, took pilot, off Five Fathom Light-ship, from pilot-boat No. 8.

Ship Emerald Isle, Blowers, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 342 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Bark Ranger, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Doty, Newcastle, Eng., 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Norma, (N. G.,) Banisch, Antwerp 64 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Has had fine weather with westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Aurora, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wetmore, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. N. Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Dunkeld, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Norton, Salt Cay, T. I., 22 ds., via Holmes' Hole 6 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins.

Brig Chillianwallah, (of Pictou,) McClellan, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with 446 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Rhone, (of Halifax,) McDougall, Cow Bay via Halifax, 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Memphis, McComber, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 300 tons plaster to G. Isaacs—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Vencedor, (Sp.,) Surada, Cienfuegos 20 ds., in ballast to J. M. Ceballos. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Tuspan 21 ds., with fustic and cedar to Brugiere & Thebaud—vessel to J. L. Davis. Has had light N. E. and S. winds, with very heavy sea, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Norton, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. M. Smith's Sons. Sailed in co. with brig Favorite, for New-York.

Schr. Ida Belle, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co., vessel to master.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Ross, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Staten Islander, Fowler, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Sarah Hammond, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Addie Walters, Walters, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Newkirk, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Hull, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Blue Bird, (Br.,) Finlay, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Jones, Rondout, for Gardiner, Me.

Schr. Ann Louise Lockwood, Lockwood, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. J. L. Merritt, Milton, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

Schr. Amelia, Dewey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. Matthews, Lunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. Gates, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Madagascar, Lincoln, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Silas Wright, Heath, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles L. Hulse, Hoyt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. S. Greener, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Tillie E. Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Errickson, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie Holmes, Holmes, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Fargo, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Salter, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Trade Wind, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. S. R. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. James Wilson, Macomber, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Juliet Z. Kenyon, Chester, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Forest City, Smith, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Saco, with heading for Waydell & Co.

Schr. Thos. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alligator, Lewis, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Pawtucket, for Baltimore.

Schr. Warren Sawyer, Wilson, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Thos. Rogers, Comstock, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Oakes, Oakes, Booth Bay, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Empire, Kelsey, Wareham.
Schr. Helen, Soule, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. Jones, Mason, New-Haven.
Schr. Agnes, Wentworth, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eliza, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Caspar Lawson, Hull, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Isabella, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Fall River.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John Wright, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Sheffield, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. S. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. K. V. Edwards, Allen, Providence.
Schr. John Crockford, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Shamrock, Troy, Providence.
Schr. Cabot, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Pearson, Pendleton, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Thomas, Bowman, Providence.
Schr. American Eagle, Gibbs, Providence.
Schr. Velma, Look, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. David Currie, Reed, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Julia, Nash, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Lizzie Talbot, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Mansfield, Acorn, Clinton Point, for Salem.
Schr. Gallota, Lovell, Albany, for Wareham.
Schr. Marion, Evarts, Haverstraw, for Stamford.
Schr. Deacon Oakes, Berry, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Rondout, for Lynn.
Schr. Fawn, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Rondout, for Marblehead.
Schr. Nellie Anderson, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Idaho, Davis, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. S. & B. Small, Cole, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Ring-dove, Wooster, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. S. P. Abell, Howes, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Atlantic, Oakes, South Amboy, for Bangor.
Schr. Messenger, Peck, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Robinson, Boston.
Schr. Justice, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Kate, Childs, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Ariel, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

SAILED—Steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; barks Clifton, from Singapore; Manchester, from Africa; brigs Cecilia, from Sunderland; Hattie, from Jacksonville.

The steamer Kensington, from Savannah for Boston, was at Holmes' Hole yesterday, in want of a steamer to tow her to Boston, having damaged her propeller.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 5.—The school-ship Savannah, Capt. Carter, arrived in the Roads this morning, 32 ds. from Madeira; all well.

Arr. ships Moonlight and Heroine, from Callao; brig Maria, from Rio, for orders; bark Zoroga, from Guanape, for orders.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5.—Arr. steamer Benefactor, from New-York.

Spoken.

Aug. 24, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Lydia, of Marblehead, with 550 quintals fish; same time spoke fishing schr. Olive Clark, with 1,200 quintals fish.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Aug. 11, brig Suwanne, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. Annie Whiting and Naoata, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The steam-ship Nevada, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

The steam-ship City of Baltimore, from New-York, for Liverpool, arrived at 1 P. M. yesterday.

The steam-ship Samaria, from New-York, Aug. 25, arrived today en route to Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Sept. 5—The steam-ship North American arrived at this port today.

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING ABOUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

ONE-HALF of the Road is Completed,
and trains are regularly running between New-Haven and Middletown, while the unfinished portion between Middletown and Willimantic is graded over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Controller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.
Fifty Thousand Dollars
($50,000)
OF THE
Seven per cent. Gold Loan
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON,
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY.

The above lot of these Bonds will be sold at a very material reduction from the subscription price, and parties desiring to invest in the same will find it greatly to their advantage to call at once on

JOHN D. PRINCE,
NO. 7 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

PIANISTS' ACADEMY,
No. 116 East 23d-st.,
will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued in a few days.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director,
No. 116 East 23d-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

KINDLING-WOOD.—HENKEN & GIESCHEN, dealers in Virginia Pine, Oak and Hickory, by the cord or load, sawed and split to order. Nos. 531 to 537 West 21st-st. Orders through mail promptly filled.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."
The best Suspenders ever worn.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR WAR NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in the United States receiving full special dispatches from the seat of war; and fully represented by special correspondents with both Prussian and French armies, and at the leading capitals.

New-York Tribune.

WHAT PAPER HAS THE NEWS. GENEROUS RECOGNITION—ENTERPRISE ON THE MOST COSTLY SCALE EVER KNOWN.

From the Boston Transcript.
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has fairly taken the lead among American journals for the fullness, accuracy and dispatch of its intelligence from the seat of war. These facts have several times been alluded to in our columns. This week THE TRIBUNE has successfully performed a great journalistic enterprise in the full and graphic account of the battle of Gravelotte, written by an eye-witness, sent by rail to the nearest available telegraph station, and transmitted by cable, at the formidable expense of $3,200 in gold. This is an achievement which is not only an honor to American journalism, but which will be regarded by intelligent men the world over as one of the most marvelous illustrations of the immense progress of the age in the intercommunication of ideas. This success has given THE TRIBUNE just grounds for self-congratulation.

From Harper's Weekly.
The extent to which the Atlantic telegraph is used by the American Press in reporting the progress of the war in France is a noteworthy illustration of the enterprise of our journals. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, for instance, gave, in advance of European journals, the first detailed account of the great battle of Gravelotte. The battle was fought on Thursday, Aug. 18, lasting far into the night, and on the Wednesday morning following THE TRIBUNE printed a vivid and minute description of the day's events, at a time when no details were known in London, Paris, or Berlin. The expenses, including cost of transmission, were nearly $4,000.

From the Troy Whig.
THE TRIBUNE takes commendable pride in the success which has rewarded its enterprise in obtaining news from the seat of war. Its correspondents have sent the earliest and most truthful news. The account of the great battle of Gravelotte, expressed through Belgium to London, and telegraphed to New-York, was the greatest achievement of the kind on record.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
A journal that does considerable "scissoring" of THE TRIBUNE's special war dispatches, observes that, "after all, they are mostly made up of the speculations of its correspondents." Nevertheless, it strikes us that the journal referred to finds it a good speculation to steal them. We scarcely ever before heard of a thief mean enough to grumble at the victim of his depredations.

From the Troy Budget.
The NEW YORK TRIBUNE has distanced all its competitors. On Wednesday last it gave full particulars of the battle of Gravelotte, fought on the previous Thursday. This is the greatest piece of newspaper enterprise ever accomplished. No other paper in the world had then this news.

From the New-York Evening Mail.
The London Bureau of the TRIBUNE has been most conspicuous for the fullness, freshness and trustworthiness of the reports and descriptions which it has forwarded, beating, in these respects, all the London papers.

From the Boston Sunday Times.
The leading newspapers in New-York are in a sharp competition about the news from Europe, and the way they spend money is a caution to all the small fry. THE TRIBUNE has the satisfaction of knowing that it is a long way ahead. Day before yesterday it had a special dispatch that cost $2,200 in gold for its transmission from London, beside the expense of collecting the news and getting it from the seat of war to the British capital.

From the New-Brunswick Fredonian.
The records of newspaper enterprise cannot offer anything that will compare with the recent exploits of THE TRIBUNE in securing news from the seat of hostilities in Europe. The cost of transmitting by cable the report of the late battle, in which Bazaine was compelled to fall back upon Metz, in every thing considered, to amount to not less than $4,000. The description of the details of the terrible encounter is one of the most graphic word paintings of battle scenes ever executed. Probably no account of a battle has been more extensively read, and being the story of an eye-witness, who simply tells what he has seen, it may be regarded as altogether trustworthy.

From the Chicago Journal.
THE TRIBUNE'S war dispatches are certainly a marvel of enterprise. Without them our details from the war would be very meagre. Then, again, THE TRIBUNE is conducted with great vigor in all its departments. Its manager has made it, by all odds, the strongest paper in New-York.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 27.
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has done decidedly more in the way of getting news from Europe than any of the other papers of the country, and shows an enterprise worthy of imitation. It has a correspondent at the French head-quarters, which no other paper has, and it has had from half a column to a column and a half of special dispatches by the Atlantic Cable every day of late. The other New-York papers, even the boasting *Herald*, are nowhere in comparison.

From the St. Louis Tribune.
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has fairly distanced all competitors in the promptness, extent, minuteness and accuracy of its telegraphic war news. Every considerable city and army on either side seems to be represented by its enterprising reporters; and if one is arrested or driven away, his place appears to be immediately supplied. Full and graphically-written reports of all army movements and battles are spread before its readers in New-York before brief notices of them appear in the London journals.

From the Chicago Tribune.
The only American correspondents that have as yet sent any information from the seat of war are those of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, which has distanced all competitors by the promptness and fullness of its intelligence.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, in its arrangements for news, is the only paper that has had reports of any value, and its specials from the seat of war are more full and reliable than anything published in this country or Europe.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.
The publication by THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE this morning of four columns of a graphic account of a battle fought in France last Thursday, is one of the notable incidents of modern journalism. It involved, first, the sending of a man with brains, eyes, education and courage to the field. He must also have enough of social position and polite address to secure kindly treatment and fair opportunity to observe what is going on. His day's work done, he must telegraph to his principal at London, and he again to the home office in New-York. The exploit cost some thousands of dollars, but was so well executed that Americans are better informed this morning as to the real events and results of the battle of Gravelotte than are the inhabitants of Berlin, Paris or London.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal.
The energy and enterprise of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE in procuring late, full and trustworthy news, are recognised by the Press and people of the country. Especially since the commencement of hostilities between France and Prussia, have these qualities of that leading journal been exhibited. The London papers, which are 3,000 miles nearer the scene of conflict, do not publish a tithe of the news, daily, which THE TRIBUNE lays before its readers. We notice the enterprise of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as creditable to American journalism, and worthy of the highest commendation from its cotemporaries.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.
Referring the other day to the long special cable dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, giving the details of the great battle of the 18th, we remarked that it could not have cost less than $1,000. By the following from the columns of THE TRIBUNE, it will be seen that it cost very much more. * * * * THE TRIBUNE should not be so modest. It has a very good right to boast, under the circumstances.

From the Bucks County (Penn.) Intelligencer.
The energy and enterprise of THE TRIBUNE in obtaining the earliest and fullest accounts of the war in Europe are universally acknowledged by the Press of the country. In Wednesday's paper appeared a dispatch of four and a half columns, by cable from London, giving full particulars of the desperate battle of Gravelotte, near Metz, in which the Prussians gained another important victory. This account of the battle was printed in New-York before any details were known in Paris, Berlin or London.

From the Oswego Press.
The war is giving THE TRIBUNE an opportunity to show the excellence of its news-gathering organization. Journalists have long been aware of the thoroughness and liberality of its Foreign Bureau, but the general public were somewhat astonished to find THE TRIBUNE taking such an extraordinary lead on the war news. It was like the victory of the yacht *America* in 1851—first, the *America*; second, nothing.

From the Hartford Courant, July 26.
We are favored with special dispatches from the seat of war which appear in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE this morning. THE TRIBUNE has boasted less than some other journals, but has thus far distanced them all.

From the Boston News.
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has made this European war the occasion of one of its most splendid journalistic triumphs. The fact is universally acknowledged.

From the Hartford Post.
The morning papers have been pretty much all of them dependent on THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE for a large part of their war news.

From the Rochester Express.
As usual, THE TRIBUNE gives the most interesting and reliable news we have from the seat of war.

Persons who are unable otherwise to secure THE TRIBUNE can always receive it by mail by sending their orders direct to the office.

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